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U.S. 'PURSUIT' OF MILITARY SUPREMACY VIEWED

LD171750 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- "The United States ruling circles continue squandering with fanatical stubborness hundreds of billions of dollars on the military machine in the pursuit of the mirage of military supremacy". The journal USA-ECONOMY, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] writes this in its November issue in connection with the fact that the Pentagon has started implementing its budget for the 1983 financial year. The Americans and the whole world gaze with anxiety at this creature of the Reagan administration, the journal writes.

In the new financial year the Defence Department alone intends to spend 258 billion dollars for military purposes. "It is another militaristic record which highly surpasses the budgetary peaks of the period of the war in Vietnam", the article says. "In the coming five years up to 1987 it is intended to spend for military preparations 1,675.3 billion dollars. The TIME magazine estimated that this sum amounts to a pack of one-dollar bills 107 thousand miles high.

The journal writes that the slogan of "cannons instead of butter" is being zealously implemented in the United States. It is manifested in heavy expenditures on U.S. nuclear and conventional armed forces, on the widening of their preparedness for conducting war.

In the sphere of nuclear armaments an emphasis has been made both on their quantitative build up and qualitative perfection. All this is being done in all elements of the U.S. offensive strategic forces. The new program envisages the build-up of the number of strategic warheads by 60-80 per cent and seeks to ensure a 100-150 per cent advantage in this index over the present strategic forces of the USSR. The increase of the U.S. medium range nuclear means in Europe is planned in about the same proportion to the present-day forces of the USA.

The journal writes ironically that they in Washington clutch with provincial zeal at the projects of the most "exotic" types of future armaments, be it new principles of nuclear warheads, laser weapons in outerspace or other means of technological warfare.

"The build-up of chemical, above all binary, weapons is conducted at stepped up rates", the article says. "The stockpiling of neutron ammunitions in the United States territory designed for swift delivery to Europe is being sped up. Research and design developments of new types of antimissile and anti-submarine defence are intensified".

A series of fundamental documents worked out in Washington of late sets out in detail the line at a speedy preparation for a "protracted" nuclear war, the journal writes. It is emphasized that future war will become an intensive electronic war with possible use of chemical, bacteriological and nuclear weapons. The essence of these documents is counting on the attainment of military superiority over the USSR and winning victory on a global scale.

The journal writes in conclusion that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, its insistent striving to uphold and deepen the process of detente are gaining ever wider support in the West, specifically among the public circles of the United States.

MOSCOW FILM DEPICTS U.S. ROLE IN ARMS RACE

LD171632 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- The premier of the new publicisit film "When the Mist of Lies Clears" was held today in Moscow. The film traces the main aspects of the aggressive policy of the present U.S. Administration in different areas, the policy of spiralling the arms race.

The sequences of this documentary film show how using as a cover various allegations directed against the Soviet Union, the White House creates a threat to peace and security of people, is striving to disrupt the existing balance of forces between the East and West, to achieve military supremacy.

The film's sequences show the recent tragic events in Lebanon, where thousands of peaceful people were destroyed by the Zionists. These crimes of the Israeli aggressors were committed with the obvious connivance of the U.S. Government which tries hypocritically to present itself as a friend of Arab peoples.

The film pays special attention to the situation on the European Continent where the United States intends to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles, thus jeopardising the very existence of European civilisation. The film reveals intensive preparations of the Pentagon strategists for chemical warfare, for making outer space a theatre of operations. This is said with utter cynisism by U.S. military commanders, whose speeches are cited in the film.

The United States policy of agression and hegemonism is opposed by the peaceful position of the Soviet Union, the mounting struggle of the progressive forces of the world against nuclear war. The authors of the film recall the fact that in the years of the existence of the United Nations Organization the Soviet Union advanced 130 proposal to arrest the arms race, to ban weapons of mass destruction. The film shows that the Soviet Union's new initiative, its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has been received by the entire progressive mankind as an event of historic significance. This initiative gave a strong impetus to the peace movement.

The film is the work of prominent Soviet journalists and cinematographers. The film director is Irina Sveshnikova. The authors of the script are Sergey Losev and Igor Tomofeyev.

USSR VIENNA TALKS LEADER ON TROOP REDUCTION

PM171355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent: "Speech by the Soviet Representative"]

[Text] Vienna -- Talks are continuing in Vienna's Hofburg Palace on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The latest plenary session was addressed by Soviet delegation leader Ambassador V.V. Mikhaylov. He carried out a detailed analysis of the Western draft treaty and criticized it, saying that it does not conform to the principles of reciprocity and undiminished security of any of the sides.

Using a variety of farfetched pretexts, the ambassador said, the West proposes that the Warsaw Pact states reduce their forces in Central Europe by 260,000 men, while the NATO countries reduce theirs by only 90,000.

Clearly, the North Atlantic bloc is seeking to consolidate its current superiority in terms of the number of air force personnel by refusing to put an upper limit on it. The Western talks participants are seeking to keep their hands free to build up arms so as to undermine the existing equilibrium of forces in Central Europe.

In contrast to the Western proposals, the Soviet representative stressed, the draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries is entirely based on strict observance of reciprocity and equality of obligations, envisaging a substantial reduction of forces, of the order of at least 170,000 men. It is based on the premise that all direct participants will participate proportionately in the reduction. The draft contains clear commitments by the sides regarding reduction of armaments and limitation of the number of air force personnel. The socialist countries' documument ensures a reliable and continuous process of lowering the level of military confrontation in the European Continent.

CARTER SAYS U.S. 'JUGGLING' ARMS FACTS

LD181220 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The Pentagon is deliberately spreading false rumors about a weakness of the U.S. Armed Forces as compared to the Soviet Armed Forces. This admission was made by former U.S. President Carter in an interview with the British Independent Television Company. He said that both U.S. generals and the leaders of companies manufacturing arms are juggling facts to make Congress increase allocations to military programs. According to the former president the amount of arms sold abroad has doubled under the present administration.

USSR LEADS SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S PEACE EFFORT

IZVESTIYA Editorial

OW180128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Our Leninist party and the Soviet state are sparing no effort in the name of peace, security and the people's happiness. Communists emerged onto the historical arena with a firm determination to build a society whose fundamental foreign policy principle would be peace. "...We promise the workers and the peasants," V.I. Lenin stressed, "we will do everything for peace. And we will do this."

In pursuing their foreign policy, the CPSU and the Soviet state act in a coordinated fashion with the other fraternal countries of the socialist community. Our foreign policy course is precisely defined. It is entirely in accordance with the interests of socialism, the workers and the national liberation movement and faithfully serves the cause of the peoples' social progress. The Soviet Union is unshakably faithful to the Peace Program for the Eighties formulated by tbe 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU's Leninist peace-loving course has cogently proved its vitality and effectiveness, both under conditions of the favorable development of the process of the relaxation of international tension, which it has itself promoted to a tremendous extent, and in a situation of a cooling in the world political climate, when what is required is the mobilization of all forces and potential for the struggle against the adventurist schemes of the enemies of peace and for ensuring a peaceful future for mankind.

At all stages of the revolutionary struggle and the building of the new world, Soviet people have boundlessly trusted and continue to trust their Communist Party and its powerful collective intellect and will. They have seen for themselves that Lenin's party remains equal to its historical mission despite any turn of events and any trials. The Soviet Union's peoples greeted with profound satisfaction the report on the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, which confirmed the continuity of the party's course in resolving the tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress of further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might, improving the people's prosperity and consolidating peace and international security.

"We will do everything," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted, "to further strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of the Communists of the whole world in the struggle for the common aims and ideals. We will maintain and develop our solidarity and our cooperation with the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression, and with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress. We will always be dedicated to the cause of the struggle for peace and for the relaxation of international tension."

The socialist community countries' foreign policy is permeated by the spirit of historical optimism that is organically inherent in the new social system. It is important to note this today, when certain circles in the West are trying to throw the world back to cold war times. The socialist countries pursue an agreed and coordinated policy in the international arena, resolutely uphold their vital interests, strenghen their unity and deal a firm rebuff to attempts by imperialist forces to undermine socialism from within, to destabilize the socialist community and to drive a wedge into the relations between particular socialist states. Historical experience cogently shows that the strengthening of the socialist countries' cohesion and the deepening of the fraternal friendship between their Marxist-Leninist parties considerably increase socialism's united might and influence on the course of international events, and on the prospects of world development as a whole.

It is socialism that provides mankind with the only sensible way out, offering the peoples peace and the development of cooperation and a joint quest for a solution of the most burning, most urgent problems. The concept of peaceful coexistence is such a broad constructive platform. This concept that was created by Lenin has formed and continues to form the basis of the socialist community countries' foreign policy, in their relations with states belonging to the different social systems. [punctuation as published]

As is well known, thanks to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces, tangible progress was achieved in resolving urgent international problems. But lately this progress has been blocked. Imperialist forces are doing everything possible to ensure that the axis of world politics rotates in the reverse direction. They are trying to push the peoples onto the path of enmity and military confrontation. Through their fault the arms race is spiralling with unprecedented speed. Suffice it to say that the NATO countries' direct annual military spending rose from $104 billion to around $240 billion in the period 1970-1980. Overall in the seventies, the NATO bloc's military spending topped $1.5 trillion. Over $180 billion was spent on military purposes in the United States in 1981, and in 1982 military spending increased to $226 billion.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries pit against the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces, that are threatening to push the world into the flames of nuclear war, a policy aimed at saving mankind from the sword of Damocles of the nuclear threat. They pit against the imperialist aspirations to secure military superiority, military parity and equal security. They pit against crudeness and a refusal to come to terms with the interests of other states and peoples, a respectful attitude toward the dignity of members of the world community and an understanding of their interests.

In the complex international situation the Leninist party and the Soviet state have upheld and will continue unshakably to uphold our motherland's vital interests and to maintain great vigilance and the readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression. They will multiply their efforts in the struggle for the peoples' security and strengthen cooperation with all the planet's peace-loving forces. The Soviet Union is always ready for honest, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state that so desires.

Millions of people on the planet and all peace-loving states are aware that the Soviet Union's Leninist peace policy can safely be relied on. The economic and defense might of the USSR and its socialist allies and their restraint, self-possession and peace-loving course are the main obstacle to aggressors and the pillar of peace on earth.

Western Press Reports

LD171636 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The majority of political observers analyzing the events of the past few days in our country are reaching the conclusion that continuity and continuation in the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course, based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, can be considered guaranteed. The materials, commentaries and articles now being published in the Western press on this theme could be summed up and generalized in the sentence: Moscow is proceeding as before along the path of peace and detente. This feeling of optimism and calm confidence in the rightness of our cause is creating good hope in the hearts of our friends all over the world, and this is also being written about today in the newspapers of various countries.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SPEECHES CRITICIZED

LD172256 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] London November 17 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the 28th Annual Session of the North Atlantic Assembly has opened here. Taking part in the work of this consultative body are about 200 parliamentarians from 16 countries -- members of the bloc.

Resolutions and recommendations worked out by the assembly are not of the obligatory character. However, the rostrum of the assembly is widely used by NATO leaders for setting forth their concepts with the aim of influencing public opinion in a way favourable to them. This was confirmed by the very first reports at the plenary meeting.

The U.S. Congressman J. Brooks, chairman of the North Atlantic Assembly, again resorted to the trite allegation about a "Soviet military threat", and advocated for a further NATO military build-up. Intimidating the audience with the alleged "aggressiveness" of the Soviet Union, he demanded that the West European countries increase their military budgets and said that the U.S. commitments in Western Europe were as firm as ever before.

J. Brooks said that the U.S. troops in Europe were essential for the defense of U.S. national interests, that they ensured the security both of the U.S. and Europe. It is noteworthy that he called for the continuation of the played-out policy of "sanctions" against socialist countries.

A statement of a delegation of the U.S. Senate at the session of the North Atlantic Assembly, circulated here, clearly shows Washington's intention to impose upon the world another round of the arms race. According to this statement, the U.S. continues to considerably increase its annual defense expenditures, which will bring about perceptible growth of U.S. defense potential in Europe and all over the world.

The speech of Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Britain, was also permeated with the spirit of militarism. Completely distorting the facts, she tried to present things in such a light that the existence of the NATO aggressive bloc was allegedly a guarantee of peace and freedom in Europe. It should be pointed out that the British Prime Minister found it necessary to express gratitude to Britain's NATO allies for the support rendered to Britain during its recent colonial adventure in the South Atlantic. In this connection Mrs Thatcher urged NATO countries to actively operate outside the borders of the NATO area. She advocated the fulfillment of the NATO decision on the annual increase of military budgets by 3 percent by NATO member states. Paying lip service to disarmament, she actually was upholding the idea of military superiority of the West, specifically, in nuclear armaments.

KOSPAS-SARSAT INTERNATIONAL PROJECT A SUCCESS

OW180656 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Positive Results"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Nov (TASS) -- The KOSPAS-SARSAT [Cooperation in space-search and rescue satellites] International Project implemented by the Soviet Union with the United States, Canada and France, which provides for a space system for detecting ships and aircraft that are in trouble, is yielding further positive results.

According to American press reports, a small two-engined Piper Navajo that had crashed in the mountains near the city of Martinsville (Virginia) was found on 15 November with the help of the Soviet artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1383.

NASA spokesmen stated that the radio signals sent from the stricken aircraft by a special automatic transmitter were picked up by the Soviet satellite, which established the precise coordinates of the site of the crash and relayed the information to the search and rescue center and the Scott Air Force Base (Illinois). NASA spokesmen particularly noted that this is not the first occasion that a Soviet satellite has given invaluable help to the American authorities in seeking stricken ships and aircraft.

At the fourth session of the International Coordinating Group for Implementation of the Kospas-Sarsat project, held recently in Williamsburg (Virginia), the American delegation reported that the coordinates of three air crashes in Canada and the United States, and one shipwreck in the North Atlantic not far from the U.S. coast, were determined with the help of the Cosmos-1383 satellite in the period 10 September-10 October this year alone. As a result of timely measures, 7 people were rescued.

NASA Director James Beggs has pointed to the tremendous benefits of this international cooperation. Addressing the National Press Club recently, he disclosed that during the further implementation of the project it is planned to launch a total of 12 satellites. "Implementation of the project offers colossal opportunities," J. Beggs noted.

MATERIAL ON USSR-W. EUROPE GAS PIPELINE

Lifting of Sanctions, Reaction

LD171602 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 17 Nov 82

["Green Light -- To Trade" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

What prompted the U.S. Administration to lift the embargo on supplies to the Soviet Union of equipment for oil and gas extraction? As was stated by U.S. President Reagan, the main reason, allegedly, is that seven industrially-developed nations have come to an agreement superceding the "economic sanctions" previously imposed by Washington.

The question arises as to what extent these explanations square with reality. It is known that the official text of such an "agreement" has not been published by anyone anywhere. Also nebulous are press reports on the nature of the agreements alleged to have been reached. The Western press confines itself to stating that these provide for restricting export credits to the USSR and shipments of sophisticated technology to it, as well as for toughening the rules of the Committee on Coordination of Exports of "Strategic" Commodities (COCOM).

However the Western press has thought it necessary to qualify the statements -- that the agreement referred to by President Reagan as a "product" of a concensus on the part of the seven, is acceptable to by far not all the participants in the negotiations. This is evidenced by the opposition of representatives of France and Japan to the U.S. appeals to limit export credits and to raise interest in loans to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Of doubtless interest in this connection is the statement of the President of France Francois Mitterrand made on November 15. Negotiations have started and they have not yet been completed, he said. France has nothing to do with what probably even is not an agreement.

We agree to negotiating but we do not wish some one encroaching on independent nature of France's decisions.

This reaction in the West is understandable. In our day, international trade be likened [as received] to a mountain river of inordinate force which cannot be stopped by any artificial dams. It cannot be stopped because an all-round development of economic relations between countries with different socio-economic systems corresponds to the genuine national interests of these states. A graphic example of this is the seventh meeting of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council that opened in Moscow on November 16, on the third day following the U.S. President's statement. The council's deliberations are attended by representatives of 120 American companies.

The agenda of this important Soviet-American forum includes a broad range of issues pertaining to the development of economic relations between the two states. In greeting the participants, the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev emphasized that the Soviet Union has been consistently favouring broader and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries on the footing of equality and mutual benefit.

And here is another, no less characteristic example. According to a report of the influential Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry S. Nagano has made public his decision to visit the Soviet Union next February. He will be leading a trade and economic delegation which is to include over a hundred representatives of the Japanese business community, Foreign Ministry, Ministry for Foreign Trade and Industry and other departments concerned. The aim of the visit is "to map out ways to restructure Japanese-Soviet economic relations and to restore Japan's positions in trade with the Soviet Union".

Such are real acts, and they speak for themselves.

Those who do not want to take account of reality inevitably reap bitter fruits. Examples: THE WASHINGTON POST writes to say that as practice has demonstrated, the economic sanctions became for Reagan a political liability in the states of the Midwest where the thousands of jobless, discharged from the enterprises of the firm Caterpillar Tractor in Peoria, became a symbol of the price the United States is having to pay for its uncompromising posture vis-a-vis the Russians. Today, this opinion is shared in the United States by many prominent political and public figures, and representatives of the business community. Fred Bergsten, former deputy to the secretary of finance in the Carter administration, said that the "economic sanctions" of the President have harmed U.S. companies and exports. Besides damages to concrete companies, the U.S. status in the field of exports in general have been seriously undermined, since this is a reminder that not infrequently the United States behaves as an unreliable trade partner. One could cite a host of instances of other countries turning their back on the United States and switching over to other suppliers.

It is perhaps difficult to state this more clearly. It is probably here, and not anywhere else, that lies the real secret behind the lifting of the "economic sanctions".

Soviet-Austrian Contract Talks

AU172023 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Nov 82 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Austria Strives for Pipeline Construction Subcontracts"]

[Text] Austrian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce talks are now taking place in Moscow.

They were opened by Vice President [First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry] Pitrovranov. The Austrian delegation, which is headed by Vice President [of the Chamber of Commerce] and Commercial Counselor Rudolf Seidl, also comprises representatives of several Austrian export firms. Representatives of ministers and foreign trade enterprises are participating on the Soviet side. A more intense involvement of Austrian firms in Soviet oil and gas production, including the construction of pipelines and the outfitting of service and repair shops along gas pipelines, was a principal item on the agenda of the session. Another important item on the agenda were Austrian proposals for modernizing the Soviet foodstuffs industry and for the agroindustrial sector. Grain and feed sorting plants elicited particular attention, according to a report from Moscow trade delegate Dr Draszczyk, as did machines for the dairy industry and meat processing machines.

Third of Pipeline Constructed

LD181216 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 18 Nov 82

["A Third of Export-Oriented Gas Pipeline Is Welded Together" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- Fifteen hundred kilometres of pipes, a third of the transcontinental export-oriented Siberian-Western Europe gas pipeline has been welded together by today. The pipeline symbolises the biggest so far East-West undertaking in solving energy problems.

The construction of the export-oriented gas pipeline which began in summer is now in progress all along the route from Siberia to the western border of the USSR and is proceeding far ahead of schedule, a TASS correspondent was told at the Ministry for the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises.

The export-oriented gas pipeline is being built by 33 so-called technological teams well-provided with equipment and manned by specialists. Each such team can perform the entire complex of work beginning from the delivery of pipes to the pipeline route and to their welding and laying into trenches.

After the completion of the construction of the Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline, the third one of the six planned in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), the export-oriented gas pipeline will be built already by 45 technological teams. It will be exactly at that time that the construction rate will reach its peak. The gas pipeline will become 30 kilometres longer every day.

The export-oriented gas pipeline which is to cross almost 600 big and small rivers, has successfully overcome the Rivers Volga and Kama. In several days' time an already prepared siphon will be laid on the river-bed of the Dnepr, the biggest river of the Ukraine.

Sites for the first 17 compressor stations of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline are practically ready. At some of them the construction of buildings to house 25-megawatt gas-pumping units has been started.

SHULTZ SPEECH AT OAS SESSION CRITICIZED

LD180838 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made a speech today at the session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, which is under way here.

He tried in every way to diminish the proportions and the significance of the very acute contradictions which are besetting the inter-American system, dominated by the United States, which openly disregards the interests and needs of its junior partners. It was exactly as a result of overtly traitorous role of Washington which supported Britain in its colonial venture in the South Atlantic, that an extremely dangerous situation developed, which put into grave jeopardy the destinies of peace not only on the American Continent but also in other parts of the globe.

Expressing conern over the fact that the situation in Central America is "fraught with the threat to peace", George Shultz suggested a series of measures which, as he asserted, are bound to stabilize the situation in the region. Among these measures is attainment between Central American countries of an accord on renunciation of imports of offensive armaments.

Assessing these and other similar proposals of the secretary of state as a mere propaganda gesture, designed to neutralize the demands actively resounding at the current session for making the entire Latin American Continent a zone of peace, observers recall that it is precisely the United States that is the biggest supplier of arms to the most reactionary regimes of the region.

It is also recalled here that it is precisely Washington that openly seeks to destabilize objectionable governments and renders direct support to all kind of gangster terroristic formations, operating against Cuba and revolutionary Nicaragua from the territory of neighbouring countries and from the territory of the United States itself.

The hypocrisy of the position of the Washington administration on this question has also been revealed by the readiness of the Reagan administration, confirmed by the secretary of state, to continue rendering assistance in the sphere of security to the regime of El Salvador, and other "friends" of the United States.

The secretary of state could not suggest anything else except the expression of anxiety for a solution to the most acute socio-economic problems of the continent which, as many delegates said at the session, constitute a most serious threat to stability and peace of Latin American countries.

George Shultz virtually rejected demands for a cardinal restructuring of the USA's economic relations with the states of the continent, relations which make those states still more dependent on Washington's policy and turn them into an object of predatory exploitation by transnational corporations. He made it clear that one should not expect particular help from the USA in solving economic problems. The U.S. secretary of state directly stated that sacrifices are inevitable. At the same time he actively propagandized Ronald Reagan's so-called "Caribbean initiative" which envisages further enslavement of the countries of the region and at the same time the strengthening of the repressive regimes "friendly" to the USA in every possible way.

Such a stand was strongly criticized at today's meeting of the session. The idea that the genuine interests of Latin American states which Washington readily sacrifices to the U.S. global policy are simply alien to Washington could be clearly seen in the speeches of the ministers of foreign affairs of Argentina, Mexico, Peru as well as in the speech of representative of Brazil. Genuine progress and genuine security, stated Peruvian Minister Javier Stella, can be ensured only on the basis of the most stringent observance of the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of one another, respect for sovereignty, renunciation of the use of force or of a threat of its use, on the basis of full equality.

AL-QADHDHAFI CRITICIZES U.S. AFRICAN POLICY

LD181034 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tripoli November 18 TASS -- Leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has strongly denounced the policy of Western powers, and above all the United States, towards Africa. Speaking here at the 39th Session of the Ministerial Council of the OAU member-countries, he said that the United States sought to establish its rule over the states of the continent, to turn those states into raw material appendages of imperialist monopolies.

Washington, M. al-Qadhdhafi said, grossly interferes into affairs of independent African countries; it whips up tension in various regions of the continent, provokes conflicts. The Pentagon has already established its bases on the territory of Egypt, Sudan and Somalia and seeks to broaden the American military presence in Africa, which gravely imperils the people's security.

The leader of the Libyan revolution criticized the intention of a number of African states to "normalize" relations with Israel. Tel Aviv, he said, is the bitter enemy of the peoples of the continent. Therefore the policy of rapprochement with it serves only the interests of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and racism.

Pointing to the inefficiency of the dialogue between developed capitalist and developing countries, M. al-Qadhdhafi stressed the importance of all-round development of economic cooperation between African states which would promote successful solutions of problems facing them.

The speaker touched in detail on various aspects of OAU activities and submitted the proposal that a special inter-African organ be formed to settle controversial political problems through peaceful means which will make it possible to avert military conflicts on the continent.

CSCE FINAL DOCUMENT DRAFTED, EDITING GROUP MEETS

LD171942 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid November 17 TASS -- The final document of the meeting is being drawn up at the Madrid meeting of representatives of states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This work is conducted on the basis of the draft document tabled by neutral and nonaligned countries.

Questions related to the convocation of a conference on measures of confidence building, security and disarmament in Europe were discussed at today's meeting of the editing group.

WPC-SPONSORED CONFERENCE HELD IN KABUL

General Proceedings

LD142014 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Kabul November 14 TASS -- Special correspondents of PRAVDA and TASS report:

Continuing its work in the Afghan capital is an international conference held on the initiative of the World Peace Council. It is attended by representatives of more than 50 countries and international organizations. The participants in the conference are discussing questions of struggle for mutually advantageous economic cooperation and development of trade as an important means of strengthening international detente and preventing the danger of war, as well as means and ways of stepping up the struggle for economic independence and a new international economic order.

The speakers are strongly condemning the policy of neocolonialism and imperialism, in particular of the West, in respect of the developing countries. The trade barriers employed by the West against them, the striving to preserve or reintroduce their control over their natural resources perpetuate the backwardness of the developing countries and create big difficulties in the solution of the acute socio-economic problems facing these countries, it was noted by the speakers.

Declaring for the establishment of a new just economic order, the participants in the conference stress that the relations of equal economic cooperation, of the mutually advantageous trade of developing countries with countries of the socialist community serve as a model for this.

A call for the utmost development of economic and trade cooperation between developing countries sounded at the conference. These states should set up a common front against the bloc of developed capitalist countries with the aim of protecting their vital economic interests, it was stated in his speech by the representative of India Professor S.K. Goyal. Big untapped possibilities exist for the development of trade among them, he noted. At the same time the development of such relations, he went on, will enable the developing countries to repulse with greater success the onslaught of the trans-national corporations. The attempt to rely on foreign aid and investments of the capitalist world, the Indian delegate stressed, is a serious obstacle on the road to the attainment of economic independence.

The forum was addressed by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najib. He dwelt in detail on the situation in the country and spoke of the violence and terror committed in Afghanistan by the counter-revolutionary bands that are sent into the country from abroad. But the process of the stabilisation of the situation is steadily developing, Najib stressed. The bands of mercenaries are collapsing under the blows of the armed forces and detachments of defenders of the revolution. More and more bandits and voluntarily surrendering to the authorities. The working people of Afghanistan need peace. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan, Najib went on, is of an irreversible nature and the enemies of my country should know that they will not succeed in reserving the whirl of history. The people of Afghanistan, which has such friends as the great Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, all the progressive and peaceloving forces, will achieve in the long run the fulfilment of the main task -- the building of a new society. Najib called on the envoys of the peaceloving forces of the world to still further increase their support for the just cause of the people of revolutionary Afghanistan.

The participants in the conference were received by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal who had a conversation with them.

Karmal, Chandra Addresses

LD122258 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Kabul November 12 TASS -- Delivering a speech here at the international conference on the theme "social and economic development and military threat" that opened here today, Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, welcomed representatives of the peace progressive forces of the world who gathered in the capital of revolutionary Afghanistan to discuss the most important problems of the present.

Removal of the outdated social-economic and political system, and the construction of new society which meets the needs and aspirations of the people is the ultimate goal of our revolution, Babrak Karmal said.

We need peace now as never before, he said. The enemies of the revolution using as a pretext the legitimate fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, unleashed a bloody war against us, and striving to justify their crimes are waging against us an unprecedented campaign of slander reminiscent of the worst times of the cold war. The working people of Afghanistan are tired of war and calamities which are brought to them by counter-revolution. For our people the struggle for peace means the struggle for life, calm and progress, Babrak Karmal said.

Touching upon relations with neighbouring countries -- Iran and Pakistan, Babrak Karmal stressed that their illegal interference, provocations and agression against Afghanistan contradict the interests of the peoples of the region and the interests of world peace. We proclaim again, he said, that if on the basis of our concrete proposals of May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981, reliable international guarantees are given of ending the aggression and interference from the territory of Pakistan and Iran, a limited contingent of Soviet forces will return to their peaceful country.

Babrak Karmal strongly condemned the arms race unleashed by imperialism; the arms race that pushes the world into an abyss of war; the barbarous crimes of U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Arab people of Palestine, the peoples of Lebanon, El Salvador, Namibia and other countries.

President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra who then took the floor spoke highly of the efforts of Afghanistan's people, aimed at the construction of new society, at the solution of radical social and economic problems, at the defence of its revolutionary gains. He said the struggle of the Afghan people is the struggle for peace and social justice in the world. Therefore the forces of imperialism and reaction unleashed an undeclared war against it. Afghanistan is not alone in its struggle. On its side are the great Soviet Union, other socialist countries, all progressive and peaceful forces of the world, Romesh Chandra said.

The conference which will last till November 16 was addressed on its first day also by representatives of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Britain, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, India, Sweden and others.

U.S.-USSR TRADE RELATIONS EXAMINED, REPORTED

Trade Council Meeting Report

OW180312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] The work of the 7th session of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council was completed 17 November in Moscow.

Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, addressed the meeting. He set forth the position of the Soviet Government on a wide range of issues pertaining to the relations between the two countries. Georgiy Korniyenko touched on the development of trade, economic, cultural and other contacts. A substantial part of Georgiy Korniyenko's speech was devoted to the strategic arms reduction talks. Questions of developing trade, economic, cultural and other contacts between the USSR and the United States were also touched on.

Co-chairmen of the council, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR Vladimir Sushkov, and chairman of the Board of America's Armco William Verity dwelt on the state and possibilities for improving trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The meeting endorsed the reports on the work of the council. The meeting also elected new directors of the council from the Soviet and U.S. sides.

The session participants adopted a resolution emphasizing that the development of Soviet-American trade and economic relations on a basis of equality and mutual advantage would be conducive to the stabilization of all-around relations between the USSR and the United States.

Forrestal, Sieling Remarks

LD171822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The final plenary meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council [ASTEC] was held in Moscow today. Our correspondent Vadim Volkov reports:

For 2 days representatives of 125 U.S. companies and 119 Soviet foreign trade organizations discussed ways of developing normal trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and covered areas of possible cooperation between Soviet organizations and American firms, particularly in the area of agriculture. I asked Michael Forrestal, former ASTEC president, to sum up the results of the 2-day proceedings:

First of all, Michael Forrestal said, I would like to emphasize that we have great possibilities for mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation. American companies are interested in expanding relations with their Soviet partners. However, over recent years, as a result of well-known measures, U.S. companies lost Soviet orders for machines and equipment worth around $2 billion. It is my firm view that business cooperation should be expanded with the Soviet Union. That is precisely what is said in the resolution adopted at the final plenary meeting of ASTEC. We came to the common view that the development of trade between our two countries on the basis of equal and mutual advantage will promote the stability of overall relations between the two countries.

And this is what Vice President of Control Data Vernon Sieling had to say:

Our firm, Vernon Sieling said, has been cooperating with Soviet foreign trade organizations for a long time now. We supply computers and information systems which are now operating at many enterprises and establishments in your country. Our interest in trade with the Soviet Union is indicated by the fact that we kept up our permanent representation in Moscow. I hope, said Vernon Sieling in conclusion, that difficulties in the development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States will eventually be overcome.

Comment by Cochairman

LD172154 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- The seventh meeting of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council that ended today in the Soviet capital has been a success. It made it possible to analyse the situation that has formed in trade between the two countries and outline the ways of trade intensification. This is how the work of the meeting was assessed by cochairmen of the council -- Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Vladimir Sushkov and Chairman of the Armco Corporation William Verity. They spoke at a press conference here.

The widening of commercial exchanges promotes the strengthening of peace, William Verity said at the press conference. Pointing to the growing interest in the USA in the establishment of business ties with the Soviet Union, which has been manifested, specifically, in the increase of the members in the council from the U.S. side on the eve of the present meeting in Moscow, he said that a bill recording the principle of the insolubility of contracts had already been submitted for consideration of U.S. legislative bodies. However, it might take U.S. firms years to regain on the Soviet market their positions that have been lost in the period after 1979, William Verity said. He expressed the confidence that they will be able to achieve this in the long run since commerce is a long term enterprise.

The main obstacle to the development of Soviet-U.S. trade, Vladimir Sushkov said, is the lack of confidence of Soviet organizations in reliability of their U.S. partners. This situation has formed after the U.S. Administration annulled the export licences on a number of contracts that had already been signed with U.S. firms. It is not yet absolutely clear to the Soviet side where there is the limit of risk and if there are guarantees that such a situation will not be repeated. "The rules of the game should not be changed once the game has started," Vladimir Sushkov said.

Vladimir Sushkov expressed satisfaction with the process of normalization of commercial ties with the Soviet Union which began in the United States now: The lists of goods in which the sides could trade have already been endorsed, measures are considered to simplify the export control and speed up the getting of export licences by U.S. firms.

Coming out for the widening of economic cooperation with the United States on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, Vladimir Sushkov stressed, the Soviet Union will be unswervingly observing contracts and long-term agreements signed with firms and organizations of other countries in the period of the operation of the embargo and trade restrictions introduced by the U.S. Administration. Return of Soviet foreign trade organizations to the U.S. market will depend on the attractiveness of the proposals of U.S. firms.

Among concrete measures to intensify Soviet-U.S. commercial ties that were discussed and approved at the seventh meeting of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, the cochairmen of the council mentioned the decision to set up in the framework of the council a new committee for trade with medium and small firms, as well as the holding in Moscow of the U.S. specialized "agrobusiness" exhibition planned for 1983.

Cochairmen Interviewed

LD172322 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The work of the annual meeting of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council ended in Moscow today.

[Begin recording] [Corresponent Guseva] For 2 days those taking part in the meeting have discussed a broad range of questions connected with the activities of the council and the firms belonging to it. The cochairmen of the council, Comrade Sushkov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Verity, chairman of the American Armco trading firm, dwelt on the state of and the possibilities for improving trade and economic relations between the two countries. Reports on the work of the council were approved and a new set of directors was elected. The participants of the meeting unanimously adopted resoiutions which stress that the development of Soviet-American business links will help to stabilize relations in general between the USSR and the United States.

And so the meeting has ended, and here I am talking to the two cochairmen of the session, Mr Verity for the American side and Vladimir Nikolayevich Sushkov. I believe it will be fitting to introduce our guest first.

What is your opinion, Mr Verity, concerning the results of the session which has now ended?

[Verity in English with superimposed Russian translation] I believe that it has been one of the most useful and fruitful meetings of our council. I should like to thank our Soviet colleagues for their wonderful organization of the session at this time of complexity for us all. We worked constructively, and I believe that as a result of this session relations between American companies and Soviet foreign-trade organizations and ministries will strengthen and expand, and the broader the prospects for the development of trade, the greater the possibilities for preserving peace.

[Guseva] And what is your opinion of the meeting that has been held?

[Sushkov] I consider, of course, that I must agree with Mr Bill Verity, because the meeting did indeed go very successfully with the active assistance of both the Soviet and the American sides. Well, first, more than 250 American businessmen have come here. That already speaks for itself, but it is not only a matter of numbers. What type of businessmen they are is of importance. They are the chairmen, presidents and chairmen of the boards of some of the largest U.S. corporations. The session was also attended by a large number of small and medium-sized firms, which play a very big role in trade with the United States. I hope that our next meeting will be no less successful when it takes place next year in the United States. [end recording]

Long-Term Accord

LD171940 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- A long-term agreement on trade turnover for 1983-1985 between the Soviet foreign trade association Soyuzchimexport and the European branch of the U.S. company Monsanto was signed here today. The overall volume of trade turnover between them will reach 300 million dollars in the coming three years.

The Monsanto Company is a USSR partner of long standing. It has been delivering its products to the Soviet market for about 20 years.

Under the agreement, Monsanto will deliver to the Soviet Union pesticides and various resins. Soyuzchimexport will organize the delivery from the USSR of ammonia, methanol, aniline and organic chemicals.

Speaking at the ceremony of signing the agreement, Martin Kellen, Monsanto vice-president, pointed out that this document opened up good prospects for the expansion of bilateral business contacts between Soviet and American organizations in the sphere of trade in chemicals.

Armand Hammer Comments

LD180738 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- "It is high time to resume the dialogue," a SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent has been told by Armand Hammer, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Company. He said he had in mind not so much the meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, as the results of the negotiations between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and U.S. Vice President Goerge Bush. As to the traditional cooperation between Occidental Petroleum and Soviet foreign trade organizations, this cooperation, Armand Hammer believes, has good prospects prospects.

Armand Hammer took part in Moscow in the seventh annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, amid other 250 American businessmen. The meeting ended its work. The American delegates represented 125 U.S. comapnies. Taking part in the work of the council were 119 Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations.

William Verity, chairman of Armco Incorporated said he firmly believed that the USSR-USA foreign trade of 2,000 million dollars could be considerably increased in the next few years. There are all the necessary reserves for that.

Speaking of Armco Incorporated, he emphasized that its contacts with the USSR are not so extensive as the company managers would like to have. The policy of "sanctions", proclaimed by the White House, dealt a strong blow on the firm's cooperation with the USSR. The firm lost more than one million dollars from those "sanctions". Armco Incorporated is very much interested in the Soviet partner and hopes for expansion of cooperation.

RECENT SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT REAGAN CITED

Veteran's Day

LD172244 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 17 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpt] Speaking at a ceremony on Veteran's Day a few days ago, President Reagan said that the American soldiers who died in Vietnam did not spare themselves so that we, that is the United States, could benefit from the fruits of peace and freedom. The speech by the President was delivered in his traditional spirit of anticommunist declamation and pathos. Our aim is not bellicosity but respect, not conflict but restraint, not war but peace, Reagan said.

Respect, restraint, peace: A few days before these words were pronounced, NEWSWEEK magazine published an article describing how these concepts appear, not in presidential speeches, but in the real policy of Washington regarding Nicaragua. The article says that Washington's secret interference in the internal affairs of the country, that is Nicaragua, began before the dictator Somoza fled from Managua and that President Carter sanctioned CIA support of counterrevolutionary elements [word indistinct] fighting against the young republic.

In New Orleans

LD171454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Alksandr Korshunov and Igor Surguchev]

[Text] A report from New Orleans summarizes a speech made there by President Reagan. He used all his oratorical powers in trying to prove the need for the colossal military expenditure which is such a heavy burden on the U.S. economy. He called the buildup of the arms race a matter of principle for his administration. He resolutely rejected any idea of reducing the disproportionate military expenditure. In doing so, he tried to deny the obvious fact that it is estimated will reach the record figure of $160 billion this year.

Reagan described the demands by broad sections of the American public for a reduction in the Pentagon's appropriations as a propaganda campaign against his government. The incumbent of the White House did not deny the need to balance the budget, but, confident that he is correct, and with the backing of the military-industrial complex, he expressed himself in favor of further cuts in funds for social needs and the development of the peaceful sectors of the economy. In particular, the President said he does not intend to allocate a significant amount of funds for job creation. This is at a time when the public is demanding measures against the very high level of unemployment.

U.S. USE OF SCIENCE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES SCORED

LD171226 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- "The Reagan administration's prospectless course aimed at achieving U.S. military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union has today virtually become the pivot of the government's scientific and technical policy," EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes today. "One of the country's greatest riches -- scientific and intellectual potential -- is being sacrificed at the altar of war."

With reference to the data of the National Science Foundation of the USA issued in Washington, the weekly points out: "In absolute figures the USA spends more money for scientific research, design and experiment than all the countries of Western Europe and Japan taken together. Sufficiently high is also the share of the gross national product (GNP) used for scientific research -- 2.4 per cent. However, if expenses for the development of newest armaments and for research of military and intelligence character are counted out of the agregate amount of expenditures for science, it will turn out that by the indicator of the share of appropriations for civilian science in the GNP the USA for many years already has been considerably behind its main competitors -- Japan and the FRG."

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that next year alone the Defence Ministry's budget will grow by 15 per cent in real terms which will be five times as high as the rate of increment in the Federal Government's total expenditures for science. Last year's analogous indicator was ten per cent.

"Neither should one not forget," the weekly points out, "about the submerged part of the militarist iceberg, i.e. about those military and intelligence projects which are financed through the channels of formally civilian departments. It is known, for example, that the development of neutron weapons was 'hidden' in the energy programme of the USA."

U.S. military research concentrates on those fields which the whole of mankind would like to protect from the impact of the arms race. This applies first of all to the militarisation of outer space and to the development of space-weapon systems, which the Pentagon, which has set up even a special Space Command, now particularly presses for. A massive build-up of research is also under way in the field of chemical weapons which have been outlawed by mankind, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA states.

GEORGE KENNAN CITED ON IMPROVING U.S.-USSR TIES

OW180324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sober Approach"]

[Text] New York [no date given] -- George Kennan, prominent American diplomat and historian and former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, points to the urgent need to establish constructive political relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, relations "based on recognition of the legitimate security interests" of both countries.

In his new book "The Nuclear Delusion, Soviet-American Relations in the Nuclear Age," G. Kennan traces the history of relations between our two countries since World War II and sharply condemns the course of various U.S. Administrations toward confrontation with the Soviet Union. He also emphasizes the exceptionally dangerous character of Washington's reckless militarist doctrines predicated on U.S. first use of nuclear weapons.

As far back as in the first years after the end of World War II, the author writes, "the U.S. Government was the organizer of a military bloc aimed against the Soviet Union."

This approach, the book says, "was responsible for a program of American military expansion of colossal intensity."

The author notes that the "sharp turn toward even greater hostility toward the Soviet Union" that has occurred in recent years in U.S. policy is causing special concern. "The whole concept of Soviet-American relations has been given a militarist slant." This policy, the book says, "has reached its apotheosis under the Reagan administration."

Kennan calls on the U.S. Administration to refrain from reviving rhetoric in a cold war vein and voices support for detente and an end to the arms race. "The main and most urgent task," he writes, "is the destruction of nuclear weapons."

BIOGRAPHY, OUTLOOK OF FORMER ENVOY TO U.S.

OW180254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Mr Kuzmin article: "Diplomat of the Leninist School; on the 80th Anniversary of the Birth of M.A. Menshikov"]

[Text] In November of this year it is 80 years since the birth of Mikhail Alekseyevich Menshikov, active participant in the civil war, well-known Soviet statesman and diplomat, USSR foreign trade minister and USSR ambassador to India and the United States.

M.A. Menshikov was born in Borisoglebsk (Voronezh Oblast). As a youth of 14 he went to work in a cannery, was an unskilled workman, then became a machine tool operator. After the October Revolution, together with his other contemporaries, he was admitted to the young worker circle that became the nucleus of the Borisoglebsk Komsomol. In 1918 he went off to the Civil War.

In 1922 M.A. Menshikov was sent to Moscow to study at the military school named for the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, which was situated in the Kremlin. In 1924 he joined the party. He graduated from the G.V. Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy foreign trade faculty as a correspondence student.

In 1930 M.A. Menshikov began his more than 20 years of work in the Soviet foreign trade system. In 1930-36 he worked in Britain, where he was a director of the Anglo-Russian Cooperative Council (ARCOC). This was one of the country's most important "currency shops." Many goods needed in order to fulfill the first 5-year plans were purchased on the London market.

During the Great Patriotic War M.A. Menshikov went on long assignments in Arkhangelsk and other northern ports in order to perform a government mission -- organizing the uninterrupted unloading of British and American ships and their loading with lumber for the allies. He was awarded the Order of Lenin for successfully performing this mission.

In November 1943 M.A. Menshikov was sent to the United States, where on the Soviet Government's recommendation he became deputy director general of UNRRA -- the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. In the summer of 1946 M.A. Menshikov returned to the motherland and was appointed deputy foreign trade minister, and in 1949 he was appointed foreign trade minister. Soviet foreign trade's main task at the time was to mobilize additional resources as much as possible for the purpose of restoring and developing the national economy.

In 1953 the Soviet Government appointed M.A. Menshikov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to India. Using his great experience of state work, M.A. Menshikov did everything necessary for the positive development of Soviet-Indian relations in his post as ambassador. The first 5-year trade agreement between the two countries was concluded at this time. The Soviet Union reacted positively to requests to help in creating national heavy industry in India. It was in these years that India's policy of non-alignment with military blocs took shape as a special form of its active participation in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

From 1957 M.A. Menshikov headed the Soviet Embassy in the United States. After the 8 years of the Truman presidency and 5 years of J.F. Dulles as secretary of state, Soviet-American relations were in a state of profound stagnation. A rigid and uncompromising "position of strength" and "brinkmanship" ["na grane voyny"] policy was being implemented with respect to the USSR. But time was clearly working against the "hawks." The correlation of forces in the international arena was changing in favor of socialism. Demonstrations by the American public in favor of normalizing relations and developing cooperation with the USSR had become more frequent.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington steered a line toward expanding contacts with public circles, politicians and businessmen. Pursuing the party's course of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the Soviet ambassador often delivered reports to American audiences. More and more people learned the truth about the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and about the life of the land of the soviets. Scientific and cultural exchanges began to develop.

I was in the United States at this time as head of a Soviet Trade delegation and I saw the Soviet ambassador's vigorous activity to develop Soviet-American trade relations.

The policy of the new President, J.F. Kennedy, who came to power in 1962, show a struggle between opposing trends within the U.S.ruling circles -- the trend toward aggressive adventures and a "position of strength" policy, and the trend toward constructive dialogue on a basis of the sides' equality. Under these conditions, as well as taking part in official talks at various levels, the Soviet ambassador systematically explained the USSR's stance in the American press and on television and exposed the Western power's provocations.

After returning from the United States in early 1962, M.A. Menshikov was appointed RSFSR foreign minister. He went to UN General Assembly sessions in New York as a member of the USSR delegation and headed the Soviet delegations at other forums. M.A.Menshikov was a delegate to the 23d CPSU Congress, and at the 20th and 22d CPSU Congresses was elected a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1968 M.A. Menshikov retired on pension because of his health. However, he continued his public activity, delivering reports on the international situation and accounts of the path he had traveled. Articles by him began to appear in newspaper and journals. His sudden death in July 1976 intervened in this work and prevented his creative schemes from being implemented.

In his last article, which was written a month before his death and was published only several years later, he wrote of the dangers to detente stemming from the policy of reactionary imperialist circles: "of course, the opponents of the relaxation of tension in the United States will not abandon their attempts — on various pretexts and stooping to bogus arguments and slander of the USSR -- to turn Soviet-American relations in the direction of cold war. The peoples must not allow these sinister schemes to be implemented. Sober-minded U.S. politicians and ultimately the huge majority of the American people are well aware that there is and can be no sensible alternative to a policy of detente.

M.A. Menshikov devoted his whole life to the struggle for the victory of communism and for the triumph of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy.

ARMENIAN FINE ARTS EXHIBITION OPENS IN NEW YORK

OW180522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov First Edition p 1

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch]

[Text] New York, 17 Nov -- An exhibition of the Armenian people's fine and applied arts covering the 19th and 20th centuries has opened in the international trade center here.

We are happy to welcome this wonderful exhibition that shows the rich cultural heritage of the Armenian people. The expansion of such cultural ties will certainly help strengthen mutual understanding between our countries and peoples," (G. Tozzoli), spokesman for the city authorities and director of the New York City international trade center, declared.

The exhibition is keyed to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

XINHUA: HUANG HUA 'OPTIMISTIC' ON TALKS

OW180724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, returned here by air this morning after attending the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Huang Hua was met at the airport by Gong Dafei and Qian Qichen, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, and I.S. Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China.

Huang Hua said to reporters at the airport: "Besides attending President Brezhnev's funeral during my stay in Moscow, I met with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and discussed with him ways of removing obstacles and promoting consultations between the vice-ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries so as to achieve progress on substantive matters. The second round of consultations will be held in Moscow. Leaders of the two countries attach importance to these consultations."

Asked about the prospects of the consultations, Huang Hua said: "I'm optimistic."

BENEFITS OF 'IMPROVEMENT' OF USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD180818 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 18 Nov 82

["PRAVDA: Friends and Foes of Emergent States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- "The move of the U.S. 'hawkish' forces from detente to confrontation and the attempts to impose U.S. hegemony on the world are presented by Washington as a 'crusade' against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole," PRAVDA's political analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in that newspaper. "But this 'crusade' has larger political or, to put it in simpler terms, geographic implications. The dramatic enhancement of the aggressiveness of the imperialist forces is increasingly felt also by the developing countries, particularly those which would not bow to old and new colonialists."

The imperialists, according to the author of the article, do not want to reconcile themselves to the fact that the world in which they have been commanders and masters for so long refuses to serve and obey them. The growing independence of the emergent countries does not suit the imperialists. They resort to thousands of ways and means in an attempt to tie those countries to themselves so as to have a free hand in using their natural resources and exploiting their territories in their own strategic plans. The aim of Washington is to roll back the emergent nations, to take away from them the gains they have achieved in long and difficult struggle and to deny them any role in world politics.

"The approach of the Soviet Union, which advocates a great role for the emergent states in international affairs and which is convinced that their policy can have a beneficial effect on the world situation, stands in sharp contrast to the imperialists' attitude," the article continues. "The USSR is an active champion of the unity and cohesion of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and of increased prestige and effectiveness of the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League and other similar associations."

"Soviet peace initiatives also meet the vital interests of the emergent countries, which do not want to become the scene of an East-West armed confrontation. For instance, the Soviet Union's appeal for extending confidence-building measures to a large part of the seas and oceans is in accord with the efforts of the Indian Ocean countries to establish a peace zone in that area."

"Practice corroborates the topicality of the Soviet initiatives on establishing a peace zone in the Mediterranean. The consequences of imperialists intrigues are making themselves felt accutely there as it is. The situation would become even more dangerous, however, if new U.S. medium-range nuclear systems are deployed in Italy, just as in other West European countries."

The peace initiatives of the USSR and other countries of socialist community, the article notes, are aimed at removing dangerous seats of tension and at settling procrastinated conflicts. The Soviet plan for resolving the Mideastern problem has evoked a far-ranging international response. One more outstanding international problem is the need to improve the situation in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union is upporting the efforts aimed at establishing a peace zone in that area.

A good contribution towards strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia could be made, in addition to those ties of friendship and cooperation which already exist between the USSR and a number of Asian countries, by the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. It would meet the interests of the USSR, China and also the interests of world peace to make those relations normal, naturally, not to the detriment of third countries.

"Soviet policy towards the emergent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America is consistent and unwavering. The USSR will continue to promote solidarity and cooperation with the countries which have shaken off the yoke of colonialism and with the struggle of the peoples for their national independence and for social progress."

GROMYKO, HUANG HUA CITED ON PRC-USSR RELATIONS

Moscow in Vietnamese

OW181137 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the USSR, conferred with Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua in Moscow on 16 November. The two sides had a brief exchange of views on issues of mutual concern.

Comrade Gromyko stated that the Soviet leadership attaches much importance to normalizing relations with the PRC and continually wants these relations to become friendly. Minister Huang Hua said that the Chinese side hopes that, through the two countries' coordinated efforts, the Sino-Soviet relations will be gradually normalized.

Both sides agreed that a political dialogue between the Soviet Union and China should be continued.

Baku in Azeri

GF171800 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow yesterday between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, the PRC minister of foreign affairs. They held a brief exchange of views on matters of concern to both sides.

Gromyko stated that the Soviet leadership attaches great importance to normalizing relations with the PRC. The Soviet Union will continue to endeavor to channel these relations toward the direction of good-neighborliness.

Huang Hua, on the other hand, said: The PRC cherishes the hope that through the [word indistinct] of the two countries, relations between them will gradually return to normal. Both sides agree on the view that political talks between the Soviet Union and the PRC should be continued.

Tashkent in Uzbek

GF171758 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] In a statement to XINHUA prior to his departure from Moscow, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who headed the PRC delegation to Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, has said: In his statements prior to his death, Leonid Brezhnev expressed preparedness to move in the direction of improving relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union. The PRC Government and people highly appreciate his remarks in this respect. For the existence of our countries in togetherness on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the PRC people [word indistinct] their traditional friendship with the Soviet peoples.

Huang Hua expressed confidence that relations between the two countries will develop (?in the future).

POLISH PAPER ASSESSES SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU16508 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 13 Nov 82 p 15

[Andrzej Halimarski article: "The Ice Is Beginning To Crack"]

[Excerpts] This year's reception at the PRC Embassy in Moscow to mark the 33d anniversary of the PRC took place in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere. The large number of guests, including many dignitaries who had not set foot in the building for a long time, was remarkable. The corpulent Prof Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, stood out. He was smiling, talkative and full of anecdotes. He told surprised foreign correspondents that he was leaving for Beijing the following morning for an unofficial meeting with his Chinese colleague Qian Qichen. These were to be preliminary consultations -- "talks on talks". He said that without any rigid agenda and in a relaxed atmosphere it is easier to establish a list of subjects on which it is now possible to talk and reach an agreement, and a list of those subjects not yet ripe for such treatment.

One Soviet diplomat later commented on the meetings in Beijing thus: "The ice is beginning to crack."

The Course of Events

The seventies will go down in the history of Sino-Soviet relations as a "black card." This was a decade of really frozen relations, of "programmed hostility," of tension, and a period in which Beijing made unsuccessful attempts to set up a "new holy alliance" against the Soviet Union with the participation of all those willing to rally around this standard. These were years during which all efforts made by the Russians were regularly ignored and during which any proposal they made concerning an improvement in mutual relations was rejected.

In April 1979 China terminated the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid of 14 February 1950.

The beginning of the present decade did not conjure up anything good. Several days into the decade, the No 1 person in Beijing described the battle against the USSR as one of the three most important tasks facing China in the eighties.

At the same time, however, more and more frequent signals began to appear from China that disputes were emerging in the highest leadership body over the Chinese foreign policy option which had been implemented up to then. The influence of opponents of the official line must have been quite strong because an attentive observer noted that "ideological" accusations such as "revisionism," "restoration of capitalism," betrayal of Marxism-Leninism -- which until recently had not only been dominant, but were presented as the main cause of the break in cooperation with the USSR at the end of the fifties and beginning of the sixties, and also the cause of the anti-Soviet line of the seventies -- had suddenly disappeared from the entire stormy propaganda campaign against Moscow. During a meeting at the military academy, Li Ming [name as published], deputy head of the CPC Central Committee's Foreign Department, admitted the following: "In our controversies with the Soviet Union in the past, a series of facts and theories which we used to criticize the Soviet Union have turned out to be exaggerated or false." During a discussion by Soviet affairs specialists in Harbin, the thesis of an alleged "Soviet social imperialism" was described as being without foundation, and it began to gradually disappear from the dictionary of propaganda, despite the fact that Deng Xiaoping himself tried to defend it at the very beginning. Criticism of the USSR's domestic policy was almost completely eliminated. In the new interpretation of Sino-Soviet discord which was presented in Beijing, this discord was usually shown as a discrepancy in state interests, mainly concerning foreign policy.

We have written about the Chinese side's stance on the issue of relations with its northern neighbor during the 12th CPC Congress, but let us note the very sedate, neutral and calm tone of the comprehensive reports on this congress in the Soviet press. The Beijing "talks on talks" (5 to 22 October) between L. Ilichev and Qien Qichen were unofficial and strictly confidential. As both sides said, they took place in a friendly atmosphere. A preliminary decision was made that the next meeting would be held in Moscow. This friendly climate was confirmed in the speech of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who said: "The Chinese side entertains great hope that it will be possible to remove all the obstacles which hinder the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations so that relations between the two countries may embark on the road to healthy development."

At the same time -- besides these encouraging signs of changes which could lead to breaking the impasse of many years and the undertaking of bilateral cooperation in some areas which was broken years ago -- one cannot fail to notice that both key Chinese politicians and PRC mass media have sharply criticized USSR foreign policy, accusing it of having "hegemonistic and expansionist aims" and of "threatening peace." As far as these issues are concerned, the old positions in Beijing have not changed.

The Sources of the Changes

Moscow's stance since the beginning of the dispute has been characterized by a consistency in appraising what the Russians have always called an "artificial conflict," one which is not the result of objective conditions and whose source does not lie in mutual relations. USSR representatives have indicated many times that the deterioration in Sino-Soviet relations at the end of the fifties and beginning of the sixties was the result of the needs of the PRC's internal development option imposed by Mao Zedong. In this option, it was essential to have an "enemy," the idea of a "beseiged stronghold" and an "external threat." All this was regarded as a way to solve difficult domestic problems, to force the Chinese to make sacrifices and "tighten their belts" and to draw their attention away from misfortunes.

The Russians have indicated, for example, that the border issue was not the cause of the Chinese leadership's policy, but the consequence of it, and that the Chinese leadership adopted this highly emotional problem in order to justify to their own community the review of their policy of friendship and cooperation with the USSR. The loud ideological accusations from Beijing were similar in purpose. Soviet leaders pointed out for years that the state of hostility between the two largest socialist countries was causing great harm to the national interests of both partners and to the cause of progress, peace and socialism. That is why there is still a need for dialogue and a need to seek rational platforms for agreement. For over 20 years, Moscow put forward numerous initiatives which were as a rule either ignored by the Chinese or rejected under any pretext whatsoever. But the Chinese side cannot offer one example in which attempts made by the Chinese to improve relations with their northern neighbor, and there were not many such attempts, were not considered by the Soviet side. And yet every objective analysis forced one to come to the conclusion that this was a state of affairs that was rather more costly for Beijing.

The changes in Beijing's stance up to now result from various factors. The basic reason lies in the domestic situation and is connected with the process of reevaluation and departure from the concepts and practices of Mao Zedong. An ambitious modernization and political stabilization program in a country is impossible without a feeling of certainty and security. A state of tension and hostility along the longest land frontier in the world with a concentration of 1.2 million soldiers along it (which is one-third of the PRC's (Armed Forces) is not conducive to such a program. This state of tension strengthens those circles in the establishment which support the priority development of the military potential and the modernization of the Armed Forces. These are the people who refer to a "Soviet threat" in order to justify their growing demands. The new choice forces one to reject the policy of an artificially created climate of threat and a "surrounded fortress." The key to solving this dillemma is to normalize relations with the northern neighbor.

Perspectives

The most serious obstacle to really overcoming the hostility and normalizing mutual relations is the strategic concept contained in the PRC's foreign policy up to now. This concept is still valid. It cannot be ruled out, however, that at some time in the future this obstacle may be overcome as the domestic situation in the PRC develops.

Perspectives -- It emerges from everything that has been said above that of the four possible scenarios for a further development of Sino-Soviet relations in the eighties -- these being a return to the situation of the fifties (close allied cooperation), an armed conflict, the continuation of the "hostile status quo" in force up to now, and "limited normalization" -- the first two can be ruled out as being hardly probable. The unfeasibility of the first scenario is determined by the current strategic option of the PRC leadership, and that of the second is determined by the actual balance of forces. Thus, there are two left. The tactics of taking "small steps" -- which has been followed since the fall of 1981 by both sides and which could lead to an improvement in the climate and to the undertaking of cooperation wherever possible -- gives one grounds for cautious optimism, although the actual process of normalization itself will certainly take time, and it is difficult to imagine that it will take place without any hitches. That is why it is very probable that there will be a gradual evolution from the current "hostile status quo" which is still in existence to a "limited normalization" -- in other words, a state of affairs with positive features, including the start of negotiations, the development of trade, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and social relations, a decrease in polemics, an increase in positive information about the other country in the mass media, a reduction in diplomatic confrontation and so on.

The result of this process will be a new state of Sino-Soviet relations which will be neither a return to the "close alliance" of the fifties nor to the "permanent hostility" of the seventies. These relations will not be as comprehensive and close as they were during the first 10 years of the PRC's existence, nor will they be as frozen and limited as they were in the previous decade.

The comment made by the Soviet diplomat that "the ice is beginning to crack" signifies that there is a thaw on the way, but the ice still has not been broken, nor has it started to shift. Let us hope that this is merely a question of time.

ALEKSEYEV ON 8TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW180121 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Alekseyev talk: "The 8th CPC National Congress and Soviet-Chinese Relations" -- 18th in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese friendship"]

[Excerpts] The Eighth CPC National Congress held in 1956 attached great importance to Soviet-Chinese relations. Summarizing 7 years of achievements in China's socialist construction, the congress concluded that the successes in socialist construction had been achieved under the favorable conditions of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. On the basis of the achievements, the congress reaffirmed the party's general line of closely allying itself with all socialist countries in building socialism. In summing up experience in revolutionary struggle and pointing out the road for socialist development in China, the congress made the positive conclusion that only by allying and closely uniting with the other socialist countries was it possible to build socialism in China. The congress reaffirmed that its principle of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the other socialist countries remained unchanged.

In the political report of the CPC Central Committee to the Eighth CPC National Congress delivered by Liu Shaoqi, it was said that the strength and unity of the socialist countries was the most favorable international condition for the socialist construction in the country, and that without the great internationalist solidarity among the proletariat in various countries and without the support of the international revolutionary forces, it was impossible for China's socialist cause to be victorious and impossible for its victories -- even if they could be won -- to be consolidated.

The political report of the CPC Central Committee to the congress said: Facts in the past few years have proved that the great Sino-Soviet alliance is an important pillar of peace in the Far East and the world as a whole. The Soviet Union has provided tremendous assistance to China's socialist construction. Such assistance has been, still is and will continue to be indispensable to us. The solidarity and friendship built on the basis of common goals and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries are unbreakable and eternal. To further consolidate and strengthen such unity and friendship is our highest international duty and the basis of China's foreign policy.

Soviet Communist Party members spoke highly of the resolution of the Eighth CPC National Congress aimed at consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESSURES ON JAPAN

LD171824 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA today describes the arrival of high-ranking U.S. officials in the capital of Japan as a fresh "attack" on official Tokyo.

This "attack", the paper writes, "has been brought about in the first place by the forthcoming change of government due in late November and also by the returns of the mid-term elections in the United States which can be described as unauspicious for the Reagan administration and which demand that the White House take serious measures to rehabilitate its image with the Congress and the business community of the United States. Observers believe that substantial concessions on the part of Japan in the unending bitter trade war with the United States, and what is no less important, concessions on the issue of Japan increasing its military spending, could boost the stock of the Republicans way.

"To attain these aims high-ranking U.S. officials made their autumn pilgrimage to Tokyo," the paper writes. "This is evidenced by the statements made by them during official meetings. To give more weight to their 'arguments' the White House envoys, U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, for one, use unabashedly the grossly overused anti-Soviet fabrications concerning the 'threat from the north' allegedly facing Japan. During his visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan the U.S. undersecretary of state called for stern measures against the Soviet Union."

"The time has shown that the stronger the pressure brought on the Japanese ruling circles from overseas, the more they yield to this pressure, the more momentous become mass demonstrations in protest against the growth of military spending, and for the cancellation of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty," the paper writes in conclusion.

DANGERS OF U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD172246 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 17 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Reports today from Tokyo say Lieutenant General Weyand, commander of U.S. Ground Forces in Japan, has again asked for expansion of the scale of Japanese-American maneuvers. Speaking at a press conference, he declared that plans are now being worked out for stepping up joint exercises of the command staff of the two countries' armed forces within the framework of preparations for, as he put it, collective combat actions. Well, now, at the foot of Mount Fujiyama, the latest maneuvers of Japanese-U.S. Ground Forces are in progress, and this year as a whole joint war games of the U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces have already been held 17 times.

Intensified militarization of Japan, as well as placing a heavy burden on the national economy, promotes the growth of military psychosis in the country and also brings about tragedies such as the air disaster described by this video report. [Here Fesunenko plays a video report of an air crash without further identification.]

ILICHEV MEETS WITH SRV FOREIGN MINISTER 16 NOV

IZVESTIYA Report

OW180358 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 16 November a meeting took place between USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev and SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is in Moscow as part of an SRV party-state delegation. During the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and unity of views, questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and also certain international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

Hanoi Report

OW181003 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee, foreign minister and member of the SRV party and state delegation which attended Comrade Brezhnev's funeral, met and held talks with Comrade Ilichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy minister for foreign affairs, on 16 November in Moscow in a very cordial atmoshere and fraternal comradeship. The two sides exchanged views and reached complete unanimity on matters of mutual concern.

IZVESTIYA CITES VNA ON SRV-PRC 'BORDER TENSION'

PM171449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Border Tension"]

[Text] According to VNA, the Chinese side continued to whip up tension on the border with the SRV from 27 October through 5 November.

The agency notes that during this period armed Chinese subunits repeatedly subjected a number of border districts to fire from machineguns and artillery and also attempted to penetrate into SRV territory. At the same time Chinese warships made dozens of incursions into Vietnamese territorial waters. The Vietnamese side was forced to rebuff the border violators.

FILM PRODUCED ON VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN USSR

LD092356 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi November 9 TASS -- Vietnamese television on Monday ran a documentary which convincingly refuted the concoctions of U.S. officials and American propaganda about "the plight of half a million Vietnamese in Siberia."

The filming for this picture, jointly produced by Vietnamese and Soviet film-makers and called "Vietnamese Workers in the Country of Lenin," was done in Krasnodar, Donetsk, Gorlovka and Shakhtiy, which are cities in the south of the European part of the USSR. The viewers, who certainly included the relatives and friends of the 11,000 young people from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam who are working at Soviet enterprises, were able to see the spacious, well-appointed hostels in which they live, hear them share impressions of their life in the USSR and learn what their Soviet friends and instructors think of working together with them.

It was specifically noted in the film that the Vietnamese workers draw the same wages and enjoy the same social and other benefits as their Soviet fellow workers.

"The new form of bilateral cooperation in the training of qualified workers for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, launched under the intergovernmental agreement of 1981, has proved its effectiveness by ensuring good results. This is precisely why the enemies of socialism have chosen it as a target of their noisy campaign of slander," Chan Lam, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the government committee for radio and television, commented in a TASS interview.

SRV UN DELEGATE REMARKS ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

LD171308 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] New York, 17 November (TASS) -- The problem of refugees cannot be solved so long as the main causes leading to the flow of refugees are not eliminated. This was stated by representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Dinh Thi Huyen, who spoke in the debate in the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) of the UN on the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (UNHCR). These causes, she said, are wars, aggression, creation of hotbeds of tension, interference in the internal affairs of states, threat or use of force in international relations, policies of racism, Zionism and apartheid, exploitation and impauverization of developing countries, economic blockade, political coercion and incitement to exoduses for political purposes.

In the Indochinese peninsula, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were once victims of the most barbarous war of aggression in the history of mankind and today they are again victims of imperialists' perfidious maneuvers -- an example of which is the manipulation of the refugees problem, Dinh Thi Huyen went on to say. After the war, the three Indochinese peoples should have enjoyed peace and stability which were very important in the rebuilding of their ravaged countries but they did not because imperialists still refused to abandon their hostile policies towards these three peoples. After their military defeat, they have resorted to another war of destruction in a number of fields including the manipulation of the problem of refugees in an attempt to politically, economically and socially destabilize and weaken these three countries.

It is well-known that the brutal U.S. war of aggression and its devastating economic and social consequences are the root cause of refugees in Vietnam, she further stated. At present when the Vietnamese people are concentrating their efforts on national reconstruction, the United States instead of contributing to healing the wounds of war, is causing new difficulties and troubles to this people. They talk about "respect for human rights" and shed crocodile tears for the victims of their aggression and crimes. "Isn't it a real mockery?", representative of Vietnam asked.

The policy of the Government of Vietnam concerning the problem of refugees is clear. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has on a number of occasions affirmed that the problem of refugees is a problem of man thus it has to be dealt with and solved in a humanitarian spirit, with humanitarian measures and without political motivations, she emphasized.

Dinh Thi Huyen recalled that in spite of its economic difficulties, Vietnam has since 1975 received and assisted hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean refugees who escaped the Pol Pot regime of genocide. After January 7, 1979, most of them returned to Kampuchea.

TROYANOVSKIY SPEAKS ON S.E. ASIAN INITIATIVES

PM151557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, A. Tolkunov report: "For Good-Neighborliness in Southeast Asia: At the 37th UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] New York, 10 Nov -- The 37th UN General Assembly session continues to discuss questions associated with the situation in Southeast Asia. This discussion clearly shows the existence of two tendencies in the approach to resolving the region's problems.

The representatives of Vietnam and Laos, advocating good-neighborliness, peace and stability in the region, state that there are no objective reasons for confrontation between the Indochinese countries and their neighbors belonging to ASEAN, and that the distrust and enmity which lead to conflicts are created by the intrigues of external forces which are exacerbating the situation for their own selfish purposes.

As the U.S. representatives' speech shows, imperialist forces are still trying to change the situation in Indochina, to divide the ASEAN and Indochinese countries and set them agaist each other, to hinder the process of national rebirth in Kampuchea and to bring the bloody Pol Pot regime back to power.

The Soviet Union, O.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, stated in his speech, fully supports the constructive initiatives put forward by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. One of the main merits of these proposals is that they open the way to talks concerning the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia. An international conference on Southeast Asia, as Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea propose, would be a suitable forum for discussing and settling the region's problems on the basis of mutual consent, respect for each other's interests and equality and with no outside interference. This proposal takes account of the viewpoint of the ASEAN countries, which believe that in examining regional problems a conference should be held on a wide basis. Kampuchea's proposals on creating a security zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border serve the interests of strengthening confidence between the Indochinese countries and Thailand. It is very important that the Indochinese countries have once again declared their readiness to restore normal relations with China.

It is our deep conviction, the speaker noted, that there is no issue in Southeast Asia which could not be resolved at the conference table. It is the duty of the United Nations to do everything possible to promote this process. Those who really have an interest in strengthening international security and normalizing the situation in the region must do nothing that could hamper dialogue between the Indochiense countries and the ASEAN countries. The Soviet Union, for its part, will continue to do everything to help the Southeast Asian region to become a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, O.A. Troyanovskiy said.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON APPROACHES TO AREA'S ISSUES

LD161054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0146 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow 16 Nov (TASS) -- The establishment of a climate of trust and good-neighborliness between the three socialist countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea -- and the ASEAN countries -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines) -- writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in a commentary entitled "A Dialogue Is Necessary," is hampered by the intrigues of external forces which for the sake of their military-economic interests are heating up tension.

The newspaper writes that indicative in this connection is the recent voting in the United Nations, as a result of which the legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean people were once again prevented from taking their place in the international organization.

It is perfectly clear, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses, that as long as the place of Kampuchea in the United Nations is occupied by a representative of a regime which has not existed for a long time, it is difficult to speak of any real improvement in the situation in Southeast Asia.

The newspaper goes on: There are two approaches to the solution of the problems of the region. The United States and its allies are imposing militarization and bloc policy on the ASEAN five in order to set one group of countries against another.

The socialist countries of Indochina have another approach. It is their conviction that the way to normalization lies through talks on a basis of equality, respect for mutual interests and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have put forward a constructive initiative that an international conference be held at which the existing problems would be discussed and ways of settling them mapped out. Hanoi's active diplomacy also serves the search for mutually acceptable solutions. Thus, the recent visit to Indonesia by Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam, was useful and productive. His talks in Jakarta showed that there are not problems in the region which cannot be solved by means of dialogue and without interference and pressure from outside.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. INTERESTS IN ASEAN REGION

PM160931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Article by A. Golts under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "Where ASEAN Is Being Dragged"]

[Text] In Washington's corridors of power Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has been dubbed "Cap the Suitcase" ["Kep-chemodan"] for his love of foreign tours. Indeed, in terms of the number of his foreign trips he can vie with any State Department employee. And the Pentagon chief's voyages indicate quite clearly the regions toward which the United States intends to pay special "attention."

Weinberger has just completed his latest visit to a number of Southeast Asian countries belonging to ASEAN -- an economic and political grouping which includes Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia -- and also to Australia and New Zealand. Like other instances, this attests quite obviously that Southeast Asia is one of the regions where U.S. imperialism intends to activate its aggressive policy.

There are several reasons for this. This region has been and remains an important source of raw material for the United States. Some 90 percent of U.S. rubber imports, 76 percent of U.S. tin imports and a considerable quantity of oil are imported from the ASEAN countries.

Washington's interest in Southeast Asia is also determined by its military-strategic importance. Sea and air communications routes linking four continents converge here. In the Pentagon's eyes the region's value increases particularly in the light of the directives recently elaborated by the U.S. military department categorically demanding "that emphasis in the deployment and use of troops be shifted to the region of southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean." And this directly concerns Southeast Asia. After all, it is here that several units belonging to the Rapid Deployment Force are stationed.

It is via this region that the U.S. strategists intend to transport troops and armaments and therefore, for the success of their future operations, they consider it highly important to establish a grip right now on the straits linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

And for this bases are needed. The bases it has on the Philippines at Clark Field and Subic Bay are no longer enough for the Pentagon. It intends not only to regain the strongholds in Thailand abandoned after the defeat in Indochina but also to acquire new ones. The press has already reported that agreement has been reached on the regular use of Thai military bases by U.S. ships and aircraft. It is indicative that a detachment of nine U.S. naval ships headed by the aircraft carrier Midway arrived in Thailand at the same time as Weinberger.

One more circumstance directly affecting the states of Southeast Asia emerges from the new U.S. strategic plans. Washington is very concerned that as a result of the movement of troops and naval forces to the region of the Indian Ocean, some sort of "strategic vacuum" may form in the Pacific Ocean. U.S. politicians are counting on filling it with the aid of the Japanese and South Korean armed forces. They also hope to use the ASEAN states' armies in the same role.

Washington does not even hide its desire to turn ASEAN into a military bloc. A high-ranking U.S. diplomat once stated that ASEAN "must be like NATO." U.S. attempts to patch together a new military bloc in the Pacific Ocean Basin are borne out by the summit meetings between the leaders of some ASEAN countries and the U.S. administration.

Washington was recently visited by Philippine President Marcos and Indonesian President Suharto. During the talks which took place the Americans tried to focus attention on military-political problems. It was on military questions that perfectly specific decisions were taken. Thus they obtained the Philippine president's agreement to extend the agreement on bases which expires in 1984. Agreement has been reached on holding regular consultations between the two countries' defense ministers.

To all appearances it is deliveries of U.S. military equipment to the region (such equipment is received by all ASEAN countries) that Washington primarily regards as the bridle which can be used to harness ASEAN to the Pentagon military chariot. In the past 5 years the United States has supplied the Asean states with armaments worth almost $3 billion. U.S. Senator Hayakawa announced the political essence of these deliveries with cynical frankness during a visit to Thailand: "The strengthening of the Thai Armed Forces is a contribution to our own defense program and moreover one which does not require large expenditures and presents no risk to the lives of U.S. servicemen."

However, military deliveries are not the only means used by U.S. politicians and military figures. The United States regularly organizes military maneuvers with the participation of U.S. troops and troops of the ASEAN countries. Their "scenarios" speak volumes: a naval blockade of the straits, the landing of assault parties, jungle combat operations, and operations by special troops.

Of course, the U.S. capital, cannot fail to realize that the package of military-political relations which the United States is imposing on the ASEAN states is highly unpopular with the peoples of these countries. That is why Washington is strenuously seeking pretexts to justify its interference in Southeast Asian affairs. From the Pentagon's viewpoint the best pretext is the intensification of tension in the region. That is why it is seeking to aggravate to the maximum the relations between ASEAN and the socialist states of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- and is rendering all-around support to the Pol Pot bandits and intimidating the ASEAN states with the nonexistent "Vietnamese" and even "Soviet" threat.

All these latent motives and goals of U.S. policy in the region were manifested particularly clearly during Weinberger's visit. The press reports that at meetings with the leaders of Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia the Pentagon chief strove to intimidate them with the same old fairy tales about the mounting "threat" to ASEAN. He stated outright that the United States "is prepared to safeguard the security of the region's countries." "More aircraft carriers, more joint maneuvers, more military expenditure for the countries of the region" -- it was with these demands that the U.S. secretary toured the ASEAN states, THE INDONESIA TIMES stressed in its commentary.

The militarization of the ASEAN countries imposed by Washington is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people and a grave impediment to the solution of acute social problems. According to REUTER's data, the ASEAN countries' military expenditure in 1981 increased 70 percent in comparison with 1975, totalling $7.6 billion. A considerable proportion of these funds goes to purchase U.S. military equipment. The arms traders thus also derive material advantages from the militarization of the states of the region.

Statements by ASEAN leaders that they have no intention of turning ASEAN into a military bloc used to be routine. However, some of them are now expressing themselves in favor of "greater coordination" in the military sphere and are speaking of the need "to achieve armaments standardization." Thus Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew even called for "multilateral military cooperation," placing his ASEAN partners in a highly delicate position because of his directness.

At the same time the press of the ASEAN states, clearly at prompting from outside, is fanning an anti-Vietnamese and anti-Soviet campaign. It is indicative that the very day before Weinberger arrived in Jakarta the Indonesian press published articles containing crude fabrications about the allegedly "intensifying Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia." In an obvious attempt to shift the blame, the authors of these falsifications vainly try to prove that it is not the United States but the USSR which is seeking bases in this region. The following conclusion is drawn: Indonesia, in order to "maintain its status as a sovereign state," must arm itself still more, expand its military purchases, and create new bases on its territory.

The results of Weinberger's visit have shown yet again that by means of crude pressure the United States is persistently pushing ASEAN toward a highly dangerous borderline. After all, it is perfectly obvious that the path toward genuine security in the region is the easing of tension there, the reduction of military activeness and not the escalation of militarist preparations, not the creation of aggressive new blocs for which the Pentagon chief and his yes-men are militating.

As for the USSR, it has never declared Southeast Asia, or other regions to be a sphere of its "vital interests" and has never threatened this region or other regions of the world. The sole aim of the Soviet Union's policy with respect to Southeast Asia has been and remains the desire to give the maximum assistance to ensure that this region a zone of peace and stability.

This noble aim would undoubtedly be served by the implementation of the Soviet initiative for the elaboration and adoption of confidence-building measures in the Far East. After all, these measures, the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, could not only ease the situation locally but could also become something very useful for the consolidation of the foundations of world peace. The consolidation of the security of the countries of the region could also be promoted by the implementation of the USSR's proposals for the limitation of military activity in the region of both the Indian and the Pacific Oceans and for the extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceas, particularly those regions where the busiest sea routes pass.

The initiatives of the other socialist countries are also aimed at easing tension in the region. Mongolia's proposal to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Basin can serve as an example. The constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea opening the way to talks about the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia can also play an important part in establishing lasting peace and stability in the region.

'EXPERTS' TOXINS SEARCH IN PRK TERMED DANGEROUS

PM171059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dangerous Adventure"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Nov -- Kampuchea's SPK news agency terms a dangerous adventure the attempt to dispatch to the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, without the consent of its lawful government, a group of so-called "experts" with a view to shoring up by any means the story that Vietnam is using toxins in Kampuchea.

The forces of international reaction, the agency notes, again want to mount an unbridled campaign of slander against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The allegations that chemicals are being used in Kampuchea, disseminated by U.S. propaganda, are false.

These fabrications are designed to distort the situation in Kampuchea and to distract world public attention from the bloody crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique overthrown by the Kampuchean people.

The plans for some "experts" to penetrate of the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea without the consent of the republic's government, which is the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, are a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

MOSCOW MEETING VIEWS POLISH WORKERS MOVEMENT

LD161918 Moscow Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] A scientific conference has been held in Moscow to mark the centenary of the Polish workers movement. It was attended by CPSU Central Committee members, party veterans, academics and social activists and also by a Polish delegation, including Eugeniusz Duraczynski, director of the Science and Education Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

Opening the conference, Anatoliy Yegorev, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the experiences amassed in the course of 100 years by the activists of the Polish workers movement have an important significance not only for our country, but also for the whole international workers movement. He also said that a characteristic of the Polish workers movement was its close link with the international struggle of working people for social freedom and national independence.

Much space was devoted to the best experiences of the Polish workers movement in papers read at the meeting. It was stated that after a period of fluctuations and unrest in Poland, the working class, led by the PZPR, is consolidating its ranks and gathering together all progressive forces in the country to overcome the difficulties and to defend the achievements of socialism.

REPORT ON YUGOSLAV-SOVIET COOPERATION ISSUED

LD181004 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade November 18 TASS -- A report on a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) has been issued here. Information on the results of the meeting in Moscow between Yuriy V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Petar Stambolic, president of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia, and Mitja Ribicic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, was heard and approved at the meeting.

The Presidium of the Central Committee, the report says, emphasized the importance of further development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia, between the CPSU and the LCY on the principles confirmed in the joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents.

HAS ITALY CONCEDED ON DEPLOYING PERSHINGS?

PM171035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[L. Samokhvalov "Rejoinder: Another Concession?"

[Text] At the end of October, the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, which is usually considered the most authoritative press organ on the Apennine Peninsula, published an ivestigation entitled "We and the Rest of the World: Italy's Foreign Policy." Well-known Italian journalists, including Dino Frescobaldi, an experienced man with access to the Italian Foreign Ministry and other ministries, worked on it.

D. Frescobaldi began his survey devoted to Italy's stand on key international problems by enumerating the Italian Government's most important foreign policy decisions in recent years. And among them he included "readiness to site bases for cruise missiles and Pershings in Sicily with a view to restoring the equilibrium of forces in the sphere of medium-range missiles in Europe." There would be nothing unusual in this phrase for Western propaganda if it were not for one detail. The informed Italian journalist speaks of the Italian Government's readiness to deploy in Sicily not only cruise missiles, which has long been the case, but also Pershing II missiles which, as is known, are nuclear first-strike weapons.

What, then, has happened or is happening? Did an annoying misprint creep in, as it is customary to say? Or perhaps the same thing happened as in the FRG, where at first it was planned to deploy a certain number of missiles, but then it turned out that the American military command intended to more than triple that number?

In recent years, Rome has made many concessions to please its senior NATO partner. People on the other side of the ocean do not stint their praise. U.S. President Reagan has himself noted Italy's role in deploying new American nuclear weapons in Europe. He declared, after his recent meeting with Italian Prime Minister G. Spadolini, that "the United States has no better friend in the world than Italy." One wonders: Has not the "best friend" given in once again, this time in the case of the Pershings?

HIGHLIGHTS OF JOINT U.S.-U.K. SPY ACTIVITIES

PM171159 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Correspondent M. Bogdanov dispatch under the rubric "Press Witness: Spies at Work"]

[Text] The other day, at the height of the periodic spy mania with which, as a rule, the fall political season begins in the British Isles, I opened the respectable newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES. A huge article under the "Focus" rubric discussed the American allies' "concern" at the security of the operations carried out at Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham. The 10,000-strong staff of this espionage department with the aid of the latest computers monitor the world's airwaves day and night gathering intelligence.

The newspaper puts it down in black and white that the British headquarters along with the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA), intercept the telephone conversations and telegraphic communications of not only many organizations but also individuals on both sides of the Atlantic. The Government Communications Headquarters and the NSA listen into "oil companies, banks, newspaper editorial offices, civil rights fighters, radical political groups, embassies, trade representatives and also some Western statesmen."

Th Anglo-American espionage alliance has not spared even West European governments its attentions.

During the period of Britain's negotiations to join the Common Market, the Government Communications Headquarters intercepted telegraphic communications between the representatives of EEC member-countries in an attempt to gain trump cards necessary for the securing of Britain's entry on favorable terms.

Among the "heroic deeds" of the Government Communications Headquarters and the NSA are the joint collection of "compromising material" on American opponents of the Vietnam war and close cooperation during the recent conflict in the South Atlantic. The Government Communications Headquarters' branch in Hong Kong "distinguished itself" at one time by guiding American bombers to targets in Hanoi.

Whether THE SUNDAY TIMES wished it or not, it has added a telling stroke to the unattractive portrait of bourgeois democracy.

U.S.-GREEK TALKS ON MILITARY BASES END

LD171404 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Athens November 17 TASS -- The first round of Greek-American negotiations on the future of the U.S. bases on the territory of that country has ended here. (The negotiations began on October 27 this year). The Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos said that the Government of Greece "clearly and categorically" expounded its stand towards that important issue. He refused however to disclose whether or not progress was attained at the negotiations which are to resume on December 8.

After the expiration six years ago of the Greek-American agreement, dated 1953, on the U.S. use of Greek bases, the U.S. military bases and other structures on the territory of Greece are known to be functioning on a temporary basis. Since these structures are of great strategic significance, the U.S. and the NATO leadership exerted and continue exerting strong pressure upon the previous cabinet and the present-day government so as to preserve the bases on the territory of Greece and to consolidate American military presence in a new agreement.

Before the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] government came to power, the leader of that party A. Papandreou repeatedly declared that the previous agreements with the United States on bases were of a colonial nature and never served the national interests of Greece. Withdrawal from NATO and dismantling of American military bases will be long-term goals of the country's foreign policy, he stressed.

As was shown by the recent public opinion poll, 60 per cent of the population of the country firmly declared for the immediate withdrawal of the American military bases from Greek territory.

According to an official spokesman for the Greek Government, if in the course of the current negotiations the United States refuses to meet Greece's terms, Greece will demand that the American bases on its territory be dismantled.

SUPREME SOVIET, TURKISH LEADER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD171758 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent a telegramme to the President of the Turkish Republic Kenan Evren, congratulating him upon assumption of office.

We express the hope, the telegramme says, that your activity in this high office will contribute to the development of relations between our countries along the road of goodneighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation, originated by Lenin

and Ataturk. The experience indicates that it is this course that meets the basic interests of the Soviet [and] the Turkish peoples.

In his reply telegramme, Kenan Evren expressed his appreciation to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the congratulations, and, for his part, expressed the opinion that the relations between the two countries would develop on the basis of goodneighbourliness and mutual cooperation.

'DIFFERENCES' BETWEEN EEC, U.S. NOTED AT MEETING

LD180040 Moscow TASS in English 2357 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 17 TASS -- The aggravation of differences between the "Common Market" and the U.S. -- this time in the sphere of agricultural produce -- was observed at a session of the Council of Ministers of the European Community on the level of ministers of agriculture which was held here.

We have already had differences with the U.S. on the questions of steel, and on sanctions against the companies which participate in the delivery of equipment for the trans-Siberian gas pipeline. The impression is that differences in the agrarian policy of the Community are now added to them, said N.A. Kofoed, minister of agriculture of Denmark. He reported the results of his recent trip to the U.S., where he had discussed differences between Washington and West European countries in the agrarian sphere which have aggravated of late. The minister pointed out that Washington, which had always advocated "free enterprises" tried to accuse the "Common Market" of the unjust competition.

The Danish minister especially stressed that the overstated exchange rate of the U.S. dollar which is the result of the egoistic currency and financial policy of Washington, and specifically of the excessively high interest rates, is one of the main causes of the present economic difficulties.

The U.S. criticism levelled at the European Economic Community is actually an attempt to lay its own fault at somebody else's door. When a problem emerges which the U.S. does not know how to solve, it tends to shift the blame on someone else, the minister said.

EEC CHAIRMAN CRITICIZES U.S. EAST-WEST APPROACH

PM170821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Answering the 'Hawks'"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 1 Nov -- In an interview for the Danish paper BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, U. Ellemann-Jensen, Danish foreign minister and chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, pointed out the existence of economic and political contradictions between the countries of Western Europe and the United States.

Answering, in particular, a question on the different positions adopted by the EEC and the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, he said: "The California hawks' approach to East-West relations is too clumsy. Such actions by the United States, disregarding their West European allies, who have much experience of cooperation with East European countries, are of no use. We in Europe attach great significance to dialogue because we are more committed to it. The Americans, on the other hand, have chosen the path of sanctions which damage our interests primarily."

In this connection, U. Ellemann-Jensen pointed to the "unconvincing nature of the American arguments" which the United States is using in an attempt to justify its discriminatory measures vis-a-vis the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

Answering a question about the EEC's attitude toward Israeli aggresssion in Lebanon, the minister said, in part: "What Israel has done in Lebanon deserves condemnation."

'ARAFAT DEPARTS MOSCOW; TALKS DESCRIBED

LD171906 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] 'Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the accompanying delegation returned to Tunis yesterday evening from Moscow after having attended the funeral of the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. During his stay in Moscow Brother Leader 'Abu Ammar conducted a series of talks with prominent Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the forthcoming visit of the Arab League delegation to the Soviet Union.

In Moscow Brother 'Abu Ammar also met Cuban President Fidel Castro and reviewed with him the comprehensive situation and Palestinian-Cuban relations. The Cuban president asserted his country's firm and supportive stance on the Palestinian issue and on the rights of the Palestinian people led by the PLO, its sole legitimate representative. He also affirmed Cuba's unlimited backing to the Palestine revolution in its legitimate struggle for the establishment of the Palestinian state on its national soil.

PONOMAREV, ALGERIANS DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD171344 Algiers APS in English 1046 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 17/11/82 (APS) -- Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member, responsible of the CC Permanent Secretariat, who led the Algerian delegation to the official funeral of President Brezhnev, had talks with Mr Boris Ponomarev, deputy member of the CPSU Politburo, CC secretary in charge of international relations. During this meeting, attended by Mr Messaoud Ait Chellal, CC member, Algerian ambassador to Moscow, questions of common interest as well as the reinforcement and development of relations between the two parties were dealt with.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES EGYPTIAN AIDE 17 NOV

LD171820 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, today received Mamduh Salim, aid of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Mamduh Salim arrived in Moscow to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev.

During the meeting Vasiliy Kuznetsov expresed gratitude for the attention and respect shown by the Egyptian side for the memory of Leonid Brezhnev. The sides also touched on Soviet-Egyptian relations.

Oleg Grinevskiy, member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and H.S. Qandil, charge d'affaires of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the USSR, were present at the meeting.

HISTORY OF SUEZ CANAL, ANNIVERSARY NOTED

LD171246 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo November 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Aleksandrov reports: The Egyptian people today are celebrating the 113th anniversary of the Suez Canal.

It was on November 17, 1869, that a ceremony was held in the city of Ismailia to open a waterway which was destined to play a special role in Egypt's modern history and to become a symbol of the Egyptian people's heroic struggle for freedom and national independence.

For almost as long as a century the Suez Canal, which had literally been built on the bones of Egyptian fellahin, remained the property of foreign capital. The Suez Canal Zone became one of the major strategic military bases of the British Empire. It was only after the anti-imperilist revolution accomplished under the leadership of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir that historical justice was restored.

Following the Egyptian Government's decision to nationalise the Suez Canal, Britian, France and Israel retaliated by launching a perfidious aggression against Egypt. The courageous resistance of the Egyptian people and the firm support they were given by friendly countries, first of all the Soviet Union, thwarted the aggressors' plans and forced them to leave the zone of the canal, which ever since belonged to Egypt exclusively and completely. The canal was closed for the second time as a result of the Israeli aggression of 1967. Navigation there could resume again only after eight years.

The Suez Canal today plays an exceptionally important role in the Egyptian economy, representing a major source of foreign currency revenue. This year it is expected to bring 1,100 million dollars in profits. More than 100 countries are using this international waterway, which over its long history has been repeatedly broadened and deepened. Two years ago, for example, the first stage of the canal's reconstruction was completed, allowing the passage of fully loaded large tankers with a displacement of under 150,000 tons.

UN CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQI REACTOR

LD171802 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 17 Nov 82

["Resolute Condemnation of the Aggressor and Its Patrons" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The resolution adopted on Tuesday by the U.N. General Assembly on the criminal attack by Israel against the nuclear research centre outside Baghdad expressed not only an angry condemnation by the world community of that act of brigandage, but also the resolve to prevent a repetition of similar aggressive acts. This is all the more topical now that Tel Aviv continues to threaten new attacks on peaceful nuclear facilities.

The very formulation of the question on which the resolution was adopted contained a principled stand against the Israeli brigandage. The item included in the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly speaks about Israel's armed aggression against the Iraqi nuclear facilities and its serious consequences for the international system in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.

The General Assembly described the Israeli attack on the Tammuz nuclear centre as violation of the inalienable sovereign right of states to scientific and technological progress for the purposes of social and economic development, raising the living standards of the peoples and upholding human dignity. It called for considering the possibility of adopting legal measures against the aggressor.

Since the time when in June 1982 Israeli aircraft, made in the United States, carried out a gangland-style attack on the nuclear reactor near Baghdad, new links were added to the chain of crimes committed by Tel Aviv. The world saw once again that the United States is an accomplice in these crimes and that for Washington aggressive actions of Tel Aviv became a vehicle for implementing its own expansionist designs in the region.

Washington [words indistinct] and is doing everything possible in order to whitewash the criminal acts of its Israeli client. (?And at) yesterday's plenary meeting of the General Assembly the United States was the only country which voted together with Israel against the above resolution co-sponsored by many nonaligned and socialist states.

To some extent, this resolution echoes the Soviet proposal, now under discussion in the First Committee, on assuring security of the development of nuclear power industry, which is closely linked with the task of preventing the unleashing of a nuclear war. In supporting the Soviet initiative, many delegates call on the General Assembly to place the destruction of peaceful nuclear facilities in the category of actions which were qualified by the United Nations as grave crimes against humanity.

IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE COMMUNIQUES CITED

LD171312 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad November 17 TASS -- Fierce fighting is going on on the Iraqi-Iranian front. A communique circulated here by the high command of Iraq says that Iraqi troops repulsed two enemy attacks in the area of the town of Mandali, 1000 kilometres away from Baghdad, as well as in the Iraqi Province of Maysan. As a result of unsuccessful attacks the enemy lost 3,975 men killed and many Iranian servicemen were taken prisoner. Ten Iranian tanks and 15 military motor vehicles were destroyed. Iraqi aircraft bombed accumulations of Iranian troops in the areas of the town of Mandali and Maysan Province.

Tehran November 17 TASS -- A regular report by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran and the Central Headquarters of the Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution has it that about a thousand enemy officers and men were put out of action during the Iranian troops' advance in the area of the Iraqi town of Mandali. Twenty one tanks and other military hardware were destroyed. Iranian troops captured high ground dominating the town of Mandali. Units of Iranian troops delivered strike at the positions of the Iraqi troops west of the border point of (Sharhani) and captured high ground controlling (Sharhani-Jilli) road. The report also points out that another two Iraqi aircraft were shot down in the south western sector of the front. The number of Iraqi aircraft shot down since the beginning of the Iranian troops' November operation has reached 19.

SHEFTUNOV: MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES OPPRESS IRAN

NC171455 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Speaking on Sunday, Iran's Health Minister Hadi Manafi condemned the acts of the multinational corporations that have turned the production and sale of drugs -- often harmful to the health of people -- into a source of income and a way to amass wealth. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes:

These companies act insolently, especially in developing countries. The World Health Organization, which carried out studies on the production and sale of drugs some time ago, concluded, for example, that 60 percent of the drugs sold by U.S. companies in Iran and in other developing countries have been previously banned in the United States itself because of unfavorable side effects.

When these crimes were revealed, the Western companies resorted to another trick and sold the drugs in developing countries under another name. Wanting to amass wealth at the expense of individuals and of the people of a country is one of the characteristics of multinational companies, a characteristic that affects all their activities. This is why the international week to act against multinational companies is so pressing and vital -- especially in developing countries.

About 400 Western monopolies -- mostly U.S. concerns -- with thousands of representatives currently control 40 percent of the industrial production and half of the exports. Their annual income is more than $200 billion. The Iranian people have felt the heavy burden of political and economic oppression at the hands of imperialist multinational companies that plundered Iran's wealth almost throughout the 20th century.

The 1978 revolution in Iran put an end to the domination of monarchy in Iran and it also inflicted a blow to the supremacy of imperialist monopolies. The nationalization of hundreds of industrial units and of large Iranian and foreign companies, most of which represented multinational companies, was an important step toward ensuring Iran's economic independence.

Western countries are now trying to prevent Iran from completely freeing itself of the yoke of multinational companies. The efforts by the United States and its allies to impose an economic siege on Iran was aimed at forcing the Islamic Republic of Iran to swerve from the path of independent growth and to allow Western companies to continue their unrestrained supremacy in the country. But the siege plan failed because under present conditions the imperialists can no longer dictate their will on countries that are seriously determined to move toward independence. There are socialist and independent developing countries in the world which afford Iran many possibilities for vast cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, respect for national sovereignty and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

The Kabul conference, which ended recently and during which problems pertaining to social and economic progress and the danger of war were discussed, is a manifestation of this. Representatives from more than 50 countries and from international organizations attended this conference. Speaking to participants, the Indian representative (Professor Goyal) called on the developing countries to form a united front to confront the bloc of developed capitalist countries in order to defend their vital economic interests. (Professor Goyal) stressed that this will allow the developing countries to thwart more successfully the attacks by multinational companies. Referring to the need to establish a just new economic system, the participants in the Kabul conference pointed out that economic cooperation based on equality, and trade based on mutual benefits between developing and socialist countries can become a pattern for this new economic system.

During the recent Tehran International Fair, Iran had the chance to realize the fact that socialist countries are prepared to enter into cooperation with it in all fields and on the highest possible levels. A representative of Iran's economic circles, Tasbihi, told me during a conversation that there is now actually no product which Iran needs and which it cannot buy from socialist countries. Socialist countries, in turn, are good markets for the sale of Iranian products.

Iran and other developing countries have a strong struggle ahead of them with the machinations by multinational companies against their independence. The international week to act against multinational companies, which started today, should help ensure the success of this just struggle.

MOSCOW TV PREVIEWS REAGAN VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

LD171842 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] President Reagan is preparing for his first visit to three Latin American countries: Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica. He is preparing for the visit, trying to mend Washington's relations with countries of the continent, which were disastrously exacerbated recently. The main reason for this disastrous exacerbation of relations is known: The United States supported Great Britain in the recent armed conflict for the Falkland/Malvinas Islands.

In connection with this, articles have recently appeared in the Brazilian press analyzing the Latin American policy of the present U.S. Administration. The overwhelming majority of observers note that this Latin American policy of Washington is marked by the same inconsistency and lack of principles which characterize U.S. relations with other European, Asian and African countries.

Well, we may recall, for example, how many high-sounding and empty words were uttered in Washington about its readiness to defend its Latin American allies from any external aggression. But when such help was really required, the United States purely and simply turned away from Argentina, preferring its British NATO ally.

We recall how many loud words are uttered daily in the U.S. capital about its readiness to strengthen democratic institutions in Latin America. But quite recently when the Bolivian people, following a long and difficult struggle, finally succeeded in returning the country to being led by the legally elected and later illegally removed from power President Hernan Siles Zuazo, the White House declared its displeasure and even threatened to refuse economic aid to Bolivia and economic cooperation, using as a pretext the inclusion in the La Paz government of two representatives of the Communist Party.

While expressing grave concern about the threat to democracy in Bolivia, Washington is tireslessly expressing satisfaction with the improvement in the human rights situation in Chile. Having launched the propaganda canard about Nicaragua's slide into dictatorship, the Washington officials are holding forth in florid style about the strengthening of democracy in blood-spattered El Salvador.

Well, I am not surprised that this hypocrisy, this great-power arrogance, this slapdash attitude -- let's be honest, slapdash attitude -- of Washington to the interests, aspirations and needs of its neighbors on the continent, have caused irritation and displeasure in Latin America, which Reagan is trying to extinguish by his upcoming visit to Brazil and then to Colombia and Costa Rica.

Incidentally, Brazil was deliberately chosen as the very first sortie into Latin America in Reagan's 2-year stay in the White House. Brazil is a big and influential country on the contintent. It is the fourth biggest trading partner of the United States. Many Latin American countries heed its views and voices. But Brazil is also one of the most inconvenient interlocutors for Washington. Too many problems have arisen in the last few years which have cast a gloom over relations between these two countries, and so the Brazilian press is extremely pessimistic in its assessment of the prospects for the upcoming Brazilian-American summit meeting.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER ON U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES

LD181014 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Managua November 18 TASS - TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The United States is using the session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States taking place in Washington to intensify its pressure on Central American countries, Humberto Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of defence of Nicaragua, has said at a press conference here. The militarist and adventuristic course of the Reagan administration, however, is coming against the resistance of most Latin American countries, he stressed.

The planned American-Honduran military exercises in close proximity of the Nicaraguan border and the U.S. stubborn refusal to enter negotiations with the Sandinista government are practical manifestations of Washington's course of provoking an armed conflict in the region, Humberto Ortega continued. The United States, he said, is carrying out an undeclared war against Nicaragua by supporting the more reactionary sections of the Honduran Army and arming Somoza gangs, at whose hands innocent Nicaraguans are dying every day.

U.S. TACTICS AGAINST CARICOM MEMBERS CITED

LD171334 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Georgetown November 17 TASS -- The third conference of the heads of government of the Caribbean Community, a regional political-economic organisation, is under way in Ocho Rios (Jamaica). The leaders of 13 English speaking countries, participating in its work, are discussing the consequences of a deep economic crisis of the capitalist system for the countries of the community and also questions of [word indistinct] and security in the region, a number of other important issues. Opening the conference, CARICOM [Caribbean Common Market] General Secretary Kurleigh King stressed the pressing need of strengthening trade and economic links between the community members and consolidating the process of their integration.

But, local observers emphasise, the main task which faces the participants in the conference is the quest for political line of the CARICOM for 1980s and the associated problem of unity of the organisation.

As is noted in this connection by the INTER-PRESS news agency, the United States takes an active "invisible" part in the work of the conference. In conditions of the sharp complication of the international situation the United States uses its placemen in CARICOM for blackmail and rough pressure upon CARICOM member countries, in a bid to draw that regional grouping deeper into its orbit, to spearhead its activities against Cuba, Grenada and other progressive countries.

The ominous intention of the White House encounters persistent resistance of many CARICOM member countries. To preserve unity, to elaborate a single approach to solution of complex political-economic problems of the community is CARICOM's main task now, stressed in his statement President of Guyana Linden Forbes Burnham.

OAS VIEWS U.S. ROLE IN L. AMERICA ECONOMICS

LD162016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Nov [date as received] (TASS) -- The main attention of delegates at the 12th session of the OAS General Assembly which opened here Monday is concentrated first and foremost on the situation in Latin American countries, and also on problems of these countries' mutual relations with the United States.

OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila admitted when opening the session that it is taking place in an exceptionally tense period, characterized specifically by an acute exacerbation of economic difficulties for the OAS member countries.

In his words the greatest concern is caused by lack of hope for a change for the better: At the least in the near future states of the region can expect complete economic stagnation.

It is clear from his pronouncements that this is precisely where one may find the fundamental reasons for the instable, explosive situation in a number of countries of the region. Peace is impossible without progress in the socioeconomic sphere, just as without peace economic development is impossible, the OAS secretary general stressed. He pointed out the need for a resolution of all these problems in a single package, in relation to each other.

But it happens that such a resolution of the problems is being hindered by the United States. The aim of U.S. diplomacy at the present session is of two kinds: First, Washington is publicizing its Caribbean initiative -- a package of measures directed at further economic enslavement of Central American countries, at strengthening pro-American repressive regimes and at justification of open interference by the United States in the affairs of the region.

Presenting their plan for the Caribbean Basin as some kind of panacea for all socio-economic troubles in the region, U.S. diplomacy is trying at the same time to once again to build bridges of mutual understanding with those countries with which relations have been considerably undermined recently. As is known, the role of the United States in the recent conflict in the South Atlantic -- when the Washington administration, guided by its imperialist interests, came out on the side of Great Britain and indeed crushed the inter-American system which was founded at its initiative -- was seen in the Latin American countries as betrayal.

CPSU MEMBERS SEE OFF DEPARTING DELEGATIONS

LD172054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The party and state delegations from Vietnam, headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the State Council; Cuba, headed by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the republic; and Laos, headed by Souphanouvong, member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and president; which had come to take part in the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, have left Moscow. The delegations were seen off by Comrade Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Huang Hua, special representative, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, has left Moscow. He was seen off by Comrade Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

The delegations from Austria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Cameroon, Colombia, Libya, Malta, Mexico, Turkey and Uganda have also left Moscow.

Further on Huang Hua

OW180152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese special envoy Huang Hua left here for home this evening.

The Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs arrived here on November 14 to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

He was seen off at the airport by Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Leonid Ilichev and Director of the First Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Mikhail Kapitsa.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was also present.

EMBASSY VISITS BY FOREIGN LEADERS REPORTED

PM171559/PM181135 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 and 15 November in its Second Edition publishes TASS roundups listing visits by foreign leaders to USSR embassies to pay respects to L.I. Brezhnev. The 14 November PRAVDA on page 5 under the heading "Profound Sympathy" lists the following: G. Lazar and K. Nemeth (Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee Secretary) in Budapest, Hungary; W. Jaruzelski and H. Jablonski in Warsaw, Poland; G. Filipov and P. Mladenov in Sofia, Bulgaria; G. Husak and L. Strougal in Prague, CSSR; F. Castro in Havana, Cuba; President Souphanouvong of the Lao People's Democratic Republic currently on official visit in Cuba; Y. Tsedenbal in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia; Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Huu Tho in Hanoi, SRV; Kim Il-song in Pyongyang, DPRK; Chea Sim, Chan Si, Say Phuthang, Bou Thang, and Chea Soth in Phnom Penh, Kampuchea;

Ulanhu (deputy chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee) and Huang Hua in Beijing, Prc; P. Stambolic, M. Ribicic (chairman of the SFRY Assembly) in Belgrade, SFRY; I. Gandhi in Delhi, India; D. Ortega in Managua, Nicaragua; Mengistu in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; J.E. dos Santos in Luanda, Angola; G. Hawi (general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee) in Beirut, Lebanon; F. Marcos, and I. Marcos (honorary president of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society) in Manila, Philippines; R. Reagan accompanied by W. Clark and M. Deaver in Washington, Perez de Cuellar in New York; M. Koivisto in Helsinki, Finland; Z. Suzuki in Tokyo, Japan; and K. Willoch in Oslo, Norway.

The 15 November PRAVDA on page 3 under the headline "Embassy Visits" lists the following: K. Phomvihan in Vientiane, Laos; E. Ceausescu, I. Banc, E. Bobu (Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee members) in Bucharest, Romania; Premier Al-Kasm on behalf of President Al-Asad in Damascus, Syria; Chadli Bendjedid in Algiers, Algeria; Ali Yaata (secretary general of Morocco's Party of Progress and Socialism), Dey Ould Sidi Baba (president of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives) and M. Boucetta in Rabat, Morocco; Al-Wazzan in Beirut, Lebanon; M. Mahathir in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; and Soem Na Nakhon in Bangkok, Thailand.

BREZHNEV TRAVELS, POSITIVE TRAITS DESCRIBED

PM171553 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Article by Genrikh Borovik under the rubric "Journalist's Word": "There Is Such a Force!"]

[Text] On 11 November a friend of mine, an American Communist, rang me up: "Is it true?" "Yes." He fell silent and then said: "Right now I have the feeling that the world has become more defenseless. It will pass. But that's my feeling right now...."

Many countries -- not necessarily marching along a socialist path -- countries with a population of hundreds of millions, have declared national mourning now. That does not often happen in history. For this to happen, the entire life of the statesman of another country, his entire activity must have been pure in thought and great in accomplishments, filled with concern for the welfare of his own people and all mankind and the unswerving determination to attain a noble objective.

The life of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was just such a life.

I remember the summer of 1973. Washington. There were red banners with the hammer and sickle around the White House. And inside a large group of Americans and high-ranking government employees was awaiting the appearance of an eminent guest from the Soviet Union. Everyone was looking up a red-carpeted staircase, and it was there that Leonid Ilich and the U.S. President appeared. A solemn voice resounded through the entire White House over the loudspeakers: "Ladies and Gentlemen! The CPSU general secretary!"

And the band struck up a tune!

That was an unforgettable moment. I looked at the representatives of the U.S. Administration and thought: Some of them would have given a very great deal for the world's first socialist state not to exist at all, but our people, our party, and the history of mankind decided otherwise. And now these, the highest honors, in the heart of the capitalist world, for the general secretary of our Communist Party. And red banners on the streets of the U.S. capital. A feeling of pride, I am sure, gripped every Soviet person then.

The Soviet leader's sincerity and honesty in the most difficult negotiations, his conviction, selfless devotion to the defense of peace on earth, his wise circumspection in taking crucial decisions, his principledness and daring at sharp turns of history struck many Western politicians.

Richard Nixon, an anticommunist who, nonetheless, during his term as president was aware of the realities of the modern world, said that the CPSU leader "is worth hundreds of Western figures."

In 1976 the newly elected U.S. President Carter, before he had even sat down in the chair in the White House's Oval Office, received, in his home town of Plains, information from Henry Kissinger on Soviet-U.S. relations. Preparing to lead foreign policy, Carter asked Kissinger, perhaps somewhat unexpectedly: "Have the Russians ever misled you?" Kissinger replied without thinking: "No, they have never misled us." And that was one of those rare cases when Kissinger himself did not act against his conscience but told the truth without, obviously, having the time to switch on his internal political computer to reckon all this admission's possible consequences for himself.

Later, when this sentence was made known to the newspapers, when Kissinger realized that it could cost him dearly, he began to say the exact opposite. But those words uttered in response to an unexpected and direct question are worth a lot.

I recall James Carter's guarded look as he sat down next to Leonid Ilich at the SALT II conference table in the rectangular hall of the Soviet Embassy in Vienna. I recall the preset, fixed smile and the gestures and movements, slightly more nervous and abrupt than befits a U.S. President who had come to the Austrian capital to discuss the very important question of the defense of peace.

And I recall how the U.S. press, awaiting like a godsend any disagreement at the talks, any scandal, or better still their breaking off, greeted with surprise and even disappointment the announcement that the U.S. President, after several meetings with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, said that he was "pleased with the way the talks are going."

Then the U.S. President's arm was twisted by the gentlemen from his own military-industrial complex (perhaps not without the consent of the president himself) who did not want the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and were reluctant to forfeit their profits from the arms race and who hated SALT II and detente. But his sensation from having encountered the sincere and noble policy embodied by the leader of our party and state, a sensation which cannot be expressed only in the words which so displeased the U.S. press at the time, say a lot.

I should not like to assess our policy with the words of our ideological adversaries, the Western politicasters who have frequently betrayed the peoples' loftiest aspirations. It sometimes seems like blasphemy to place their names next to the name of the Soviet leader. But we do not live in isolation. We cannot choose the realities of the world. They exist objectively. And this must be taken into account.

I return again to the summer of 1973. Leonid Ilich's visit to the United States. His meeting and talk with the most eminent U.S. senators. The meeting took place over luncheon at the residence occupied by Leonid Ilich, opposite the White House. Journalists were not allowed into this meeting and they awaited its completion at the entrance and then tried to catch each senator as he left the house to find out his impressions of the Soviet leader.

Talks lasting 2 or 3 hours -- what an insignificant space of time! But the journalists formed the feeling that the senators had emerged from this meeting enriched with a new and deeper understanding of what was taking place in the world.

One of them said at the time, and his opinion was very characteristic: I understood a great deal of what I simply could not imagine before. Leonid Brezhnev is a remarkable man!"

Of course, daily U.S. political life and the customary selfish short-term calculations would later prevail and the majority of senators who attended that luncheon would undoubtely remain the politicasters they had been before. But those unconsidered, uncalculated words uttered straight away when still under the impression of the meeting with an outstanding statesman, enable an objective person to understand both the invincible force of our policy and the mighty conquering will of the man who represented it.

What an immense labor, what unimaginable and immeasurable effort! Yet this is only a fraction of the immense activity and incredible responsibility to his people and to the peoples of the whole world which constitute the essence of the position of the head of our party and our state in this difficult and ever-changing world.

What spiritual strength, spiritual health, conviction, energy and love of people and life are required to preserve along with this sense of responsibility a deep humanity, personal charm, a twinkle in one's eye, an ability to joke in adversity, and an eye for simple and everyday things?....

My mind goes back to Cuba in 1974. And Leonid Ilich's visit there. Cuba!

The people have a distinctive temperament, different customs and habits, and a distinctive way of responding and directness in expressing their feelings. Leonid Ilich is standing on a high platform in front of a crowd of more than a million Cubans filling the vast Jose Marti Square; I can feel the astonishing rapport established between him and the crowd from the very first words he spoke.

A million pairs of shining eyes. A roar of delight from the square, followed by an astonishing silence and then, like an avalanche, another roar of delight.

And a few days later a heart-to-heart talk between two people -- Leonid Ilich and Fidel -- by the stone wall of a well on the mountain estate of Siboni, where Fidel's men once hid weapons in preparation for the first revolutionary attack on the Moncada Barracks. Fidel questioned Leonid Ilich about Malaya Zemlya. Inhaling unhurriedly on a cigarette, Leonid Ilich spoke about the scrap of land which, after digging in, the men of the 18th Army defended to the death.

"It was quite impossible for us to have left it...." Leonid Ilich said. "We had been sitting there for more than 6 months. We had no potatoes, no bread.... We were under constant assault. Tracked motorcycles and alpine detachments attacked us again and again. But we held out. We were well dug in.... We had been sitting in trenches for so long without moving that when we made the final push not even the youngsters could run 100 meters. We had done no training in the trenches, just been shooting day and night. They call it 'hypokinesia' [sidyachaya bolezn]."

"How did you make it?" Fidel asked.

"We just took off," Leonid Ilich said. "It was tough going at first and then it was okay and we split up," adding with a grin, "and reached Berlin...."

I listened to him recounting episodes in our long hard war with fascism and in every detail of his account observed the strong link between the man telling the story and the destiny of his people. Even the way he told the story -- calmly and unhurriedly -- was that of a true soldier. And so was the knowledge of every detail of the soldier's hard daily routine which he had imbibed body and soul. And so too were the simple, human words which he used to describe that period.

Speaking at the extraordinary Central Committee plenum, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov spoke of how every day of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life is inseparable from the deeds for which the Communist Party and the whole of the land of the soviets lived.

His conviction was our party's conviction. His candour and sincerity were our party's candour and sincerity. His selflessness in the cause of communist building and of defending world peace was the selflessness of the party and all the people.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev lived a remarkable life, merged with that of all Soviet Communists and all Soviet people. Great is the happiness of those who can say this about their life both early on, when in their prime and in the autumn of life. Such happiness rightly belonged to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, or rather, he earned it, this incredibly difficult and great happiness in being united with the people's cause, by his whole life and work and by his heart, mind and whole being as a Soviet Communist raised by the party.

The loss of such a man is a heavy and bitter blow.

But his cause, the cause of our party and our people, is in the hands of his worthy closest allies. No, peace will not be defenseless!

"The Soviet people place boundless trust in their Communist Party. They do so because it has never had nor does it now have any interests other than Soviet people's vital interests. Justifying this trust means advancing along the path of communist building and striving to ensure our socialist motherland's further prosperity. We possess, comrades, a strength which has in the past helped us and continues to help us at our most difficult moments, a force enabling us to solve the most complex tasks. That strength is the unity of our party ranks, the collective wisdom of the party and its collective leadership, and the unity between the party and the people." So said Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee. We Soviet Communists and all Soviet people heartily agree.

USTINOV SPEECH AT 12 NOV MOURNING MEETING CITED

PM171547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Soviet Armed Forces Servicemen's Grief"]

[Text] A mourning meeting of USSR Defense Ministry personnel in memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was held in Moscow on 12 November.

The meeting was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The Soviet people and their armed forces, he said, have suffered a grave loss. Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, has died.

Leonid Ilich lived a long and vivid life. He devoted absolutely all of it to selfless service of the people, the Communist Party and the cause of the Great October Revolution.

Leonid Ilich's political wisdom and farsightedness, endurance and selflessness, and principled and purposeful nature won him the Soviet people's sincere love and respect and tremendous prestige among all progressive mankind.

Soviet people knew L.I. Brezhnev as a courageous serviceman and combat commissar in the Great Patriotic War. He led servicemen to victory under the most difficult conditions of the combat situation by personal example and impassioned party-minded words. Leonid Ilich participated directly in the formulation and implementation of the plans for many operations and did tremendous organizational and political work among the troops.

The party entrusted L.I. Brezhnev with the most responsible party and state duties. In worthily fulfilling them he made a tremendous contribution to strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might. He performed invaluable services in the struggle to restructure international relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect and trust.

Leonid Ilich knew well the price of peace. A great optimist, he firmly believed in the possibility of curbing the forces of aggression and war and did everything to ensure peaceful conditions for communist building.

A qualitatively new stage in the building of the USSR Armed Forces is inseparably linked with L.I. Brezhnev's name and activity. He did untiring work to galvanize the country's scientific and industrial potential to equip the army and navy with new combat hardware, to further creatively develop Soviet military science and military art and to improve the training of military cadres.

At this sorrowful hour, D.F. Ustinov said, servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces are rallying ever closer around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. They state unanimously that they will continue to be ever ready to reliably defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor and to honorably fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty.

The mourning meeting was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Maj Gen S.F. Likhovidov.

AUCCTU CONDOLENCES ON BREZHNEV DEATH REPORTED

PM180901 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Nov 82 p 2

[AUCCTU message: "From the Soviet Trade Unions"]

[Text] On behalf of the 132 million Soviet trade union members -- workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, technicians, employees and members of the people's intelligentsia-- the AUCCTU expresses infinite grief at the untimely demise of that outstanding figure in the international communist and workers' movement and indefatigable fighter for the working people's happiness and lasting peace on earth, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, true continuer of the great Leninist cause and ardent fighter for communism who traveled the long path from metallurgical worker to leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, is dear to the heart of every Soviet person.

All his life is associated with the epoch of the first 5-year plans, intensive labor on the front of the party, soviet and economic building, victory in the Great Patriotic War and the restoration of the ravaged economy, the heroic struggle to build developed socialism in the USSR, the unprecedented scope of communist creation, the selfless work of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the sphere of economic, social and cultural building, the flourishing of all our socialist motherland's nations and ethnic groups and the strengthening of the defense capability of the land of the soviets. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life is a vivid example of selfless, wholehearted service of the party, the people and the cause of peace.

Under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, our party and Soviet people achieved impressive successes in developing the national economy, improving the people's living standard and strengthening the motherland's might and its prestige in the international arena.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted daily, fatherly attention to enhancing the Soviet trade union's role in the country's life and increasing their prestige and their practical contribution to communist building. His works and the wise advice and recommendations he put forward at congresses of the CPSU and the trade unions constitute a further development of Leninist teaching on the trade unions as an influential force in the socialist society, a school of economic management and administration and a school of communism for millions of working people. The name and deeds of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will live forever in the hearts of Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

The Soviet trade unions and our country's working people, in these difficult days for the party and people, will rally still more closely around our Leninist party and its Central Committee and mobilize all their forces and energy for the great cause of building communism in our country.

[Signed] The AUCCTU

EDITORIALS STRESS CONTINUITY IN POLICY

'Continuity and Consistency'

PM171531 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Following Lenin's Path, the Path of October"]

[Text] The entire Soviet people, our friends abroad and the whole of progressive mankind are currently experiencing deep sorrow in connection with the demise of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. An ardent patriot of the motherland has departed this life, an internationalist, outstanding revolutionary and fighter for peace, a man whose life and activity exerted a tremendous beneficial influence on the development of the entire world socialist community and the international communist movement and the cohesion of all the world's peace-loving forces.

During these sad days or mourning, Soviet people -- individually and collectively -- feel more acutely than at other times their commonality, their inextricable link with the destiny of the motherland and its concerns. The country is bidding farewell to its outstanding son, great continuer of Lenin's cause and major politician and statesman of modern times Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. And at this sad time the pain our entire people is feeling at the great loss is reflected by the deep sorrow in everyone's heart. We are all well aware of the significance of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's contribution to the cause of the whole party, the whole state and the whole people.

More than ever before our tumultuous 20th century has revealed the decisive influence of social classes and political parties on the entire course of the historical process. It has been demonstrated in practice that people are able to consciously create their own history if they are armed with knowledge of the laws of social development, if they are headed by a force capable of pointing the way to the target, determining the means of attaining it and leading the people to the planned goals. The Communist Party created by the great Lenin and led for the last 18 years by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is such a leading social force in our country.

At the most abrupt turning-points of history and in the most difficult circumstances the Communist Party has always found the right solution and ensured the consolidation of social forces to bring about further advancement along the chosen path. So it has been throughout Soviet society's 65 years of development beneath the banner of October and so it will be as we face great new aims on the path of communist creation.

Great is our loss, deep is our sorrow. This makes the great and unbreakable unity of the party and people all the more meaningful. Soviet people have absolute confidence in their Communist Party. Because it has never had any other interests than the vital interests of working people. In turn, the party has great faith in the creative forces of the people, in their determination and will to follow the path of October beneath the banner of Lenin, strengthen and develop the gains of socialism and build communism.

The aspirations of working people, their current concerns and future goals are embodied in the decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and in all the party's practical activity. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose multifaceted activity and personal destiny are inseparable from the very important stages of the life of the party and the entire country, did a permanent service in the making and implementation of the party's domestic and foreign policy.

With his name and his indefatigable activity as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our party and all Soviet people associate the profound and multifaceted activity in our country to elaborate a modern economic strategy and solve social tasks, improve the political system of Soviet society and develop the Leninist foreign policy course.

Our whole people can clearly see their next tasks and aims advanced by the party for the eighties. They are comprehensively embodied in the decisions of the 26th party congress, in the 11th 5-Year Plan and in the USSR Food Program.

The 12 November extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee unanimously confirmed the continuity of the course toward the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the implementation of the tasks of further strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might, improving the Soviet people's well-being and consolidating world peace and pursuing the implementation of the whole of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy pursued under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The unanimously elected CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, addressed the plenum and stressed that the consistent implementation of the domestic and foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state, which was elaborated under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's leadership, is our paramount duty, our finest tribute to the blessed memory of the leader who has departed from us.

Soviet people wholly approve the plenum results and the decisions made at it and state their readiness to continue persistently implementing the tasks which face us today and the tasks of the future. Rural working people are currently conducting their vigil in the fall fields and livestock units and are seeking to successfully complete the agricultural year, to gather in all the arable farming products and get them to the consumer, to ensure the further development of livestock raising and lay a foundation for the fulfillment of the plans in the forthcoming third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. To implement the party's agrarian policy whose foundation was laid by the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and developed in subsequent party decisions, is to take an important new step on the path of improving the well-being of the entire Soviet people.

The continuity and consistency of our Leninist party's course toward the fulfillment of the majestic creative tasks are the guarantee of the unbreakable unity of the party and people and further cohesion of Soviet people around their tested vanguard. Following Lenin's behest, the party has always displayed concern for strengthening ties with the masses and it has never seen union with the people as a phenomenon established for all time. Communists gain the support and trust of working people at each new point in history by seeking and finding the best solutions corresponding to the people's fundamental interests, by seeking to implement them with their own specific deeds and by being able to mobilize millions and millions of people and lead them to the goal.

Today too our 18 million-strong party, united and cohesive, is absolutely committed to ensuring that every Communist sets an example of selfless service to society whatever labor or combat post he occupies. The extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that it is the duty of every Communist today to make our ranks even closer and unite even more strongly around the party Central Committee and to do in his job and in his life as much as possible for the good of the Soviet people and for the strengthening of peace and the triumph of communism.

At industrial enterprises and construction sites, on transport arteries and in scientific institutions, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- wherever the tasks of the country's economic and social development are being solved -- Communists are called upon to be out ahead, to set an example in labor and to display expertise and persistence in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges and overcoming the shortcomings which still exist. The party expects Communists to be businesslike and principled, modest and sensitive toward people, to profess and unswervingly apply in practice the noble party principle -- always be in front, where it is most difficult. Collectives duly appreciate Communists for these deeply moral qualities, show great confidence in them and follow their example.

As they come together to mourn and to express their deep sorrow at the great loss, urban and rural working people are declaring their loyalty to the party's cause and are talking about the determination to prove their devotion to the cause of communist creation by specific deeds. Engaged in peaceful, creative labor, the Soviet people warmly support the party's course toward the all-round strengthening of their socialist motherland's economic and defense might. The people fully approve the desire of the party's leading headquarters -- the CPSU Central Committee -- to persistently strive to implement the Peace Program for the Eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress. Relying on its might, displaying supreme vigilance and steadfastness and remaining invariably loyal to the peace-loving principles and aims of its foreign policy, the Soviet Union will struggle persistently to avert the threat of nuclear war and for detente and disarmament.

The people believe in the party and its mighty collective reason and will and they wholeheartedly support its domestic and foreign policy. Soviet people are well aware that the banner of Lenin and the banner of October beneath which worldwide historic victories have been won are in reliable hands.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN On 15 Nov

PM171437 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Unity of Party and People"]

[Text] The whole country and all progressive mankind are in deep mourning. The scarlet banners with black crape of sorrow have been lowered to half-mast in connection with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist and workers movement. Today we are sending off on his final journey him whose great and vivid life was wholly devoted to the Great October cause, the party of Lenin and the working people's interests. The country's working people are closing their ranks still more tightly and displaying high discipline and organization, paying a tribute of profound respect to the memory of an ardent fighter for peace and communism.

We are faced with the major tasks of economic, social and cultural development defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. Under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's leadership the Leninist Central Committee and the party determined the economic strategy under modern conditions, including the long-term line in agrarian policy whose source was the Central Committee March (1965) plenum and whose fullest embodiment is the USSR Food Program. And a redoubled labor effort, so that everyone at his post brings as many benefits as possible to the Soviet people, will be our best tribute to the bright memory of the leader who has departed from us. We have a strength which has helped and helps us now at very difficult moments, enabling us to resolve very complex tasks.

That strength, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at the Central Committee plenum, is the unity of our party ranks, that strength is the party's collective wisdom and collective leadership, that strength is the unity of the party and the people.

Our society's economic and sociopolitical foundations are now stronger and more durable than ever. The homeland is growing and developing, and losses, however bitter, will not disrupt this invincible creative process. The socialist society is strong in the consciousness of the masses, Lenin pointed out, and we must constantly remember those words. To develop in every possible way an atmosphere of strenous creative labor and strive for the regular growth of field and livestock productivity and for the unconditional fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets: This is the aim today of rural party organizations and collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, subdivisions of the state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture and Selkhozkhimiya, land reclamation and agricultural machine building, processing enterprises and transport workers, rural construction workers and planners -- all links of the agroindustrial complex.

These days the editorial offices are receiving reports from all regions and all corners of our immense motherland in which profound sorrow in connection with the tremendous loss is combined with firm confidence that the Central Committee and its Politburo will ensure continuity in resolving the tasks of further strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might, enhancing the Soviet people's well-being and consolidating peace and implementing the entire Leninist domestic and foreign policy which was pursued under L.I. Brezhnev.

"The Soviet people's vital interests are, as always, the fundamental and paramount concern of the Communist Party. We believe it unreservedly!" -- Estonian machine operators, who, together with the rural repair workers of Bryansk, Poltava and Tashkent Oblasts, appealed to all rural working people to compete for the timely and high-quality preparation of equipment for the spring, write to the editorial offices. "You can rely on us; we will fulfill our pledges ahead of schedule!"

On behalf of the farmers of the Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz, the Priozernyy Sovkhoz and the Chapayev Kolkhoz, a detachment of grain growers assures the Leninist Central Committee that in Kustanay Oblast these farms will be in the front ranks of those competing to further augment the country's economic potential, and the sale of more than 4 million tons of grain to the state is not the limit for the people of Kustanay Oblast.

The working people of Brest Oblast's Rossiya Kolkhoz declare briefly and firmly:

"Our farm's ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of its annual plans for meat and milk production and sales to the state is just the first stage. By the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation we will be producing more than 700 quintals of milk and up to 200 quintals of meat for every 100 hectares of agricultural land. It is our duty to do everything possible for the homeland's further flowering."

There are many letters and telegrams full of noble civic duty and profound awareness of the fact that with any turn of events our tested collective leader -- the Communist Party -- rises to its historic mission and firmly leads the people along a Leninist path.

We will fulfill our duty with honor and awareness of our lofty responsibility, always setting an example of businesslike efficiency and initiative, self-discipline and total exertion of effort in the struggle to realize our dear party's plans!

The preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation convince us once again how united our people are and how close the homeland's interests are to them. The main course of today's labor watch is work efficiency and quality and orientation toward the end result. And on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at agricultural enterprises it is expressed physically, in terms of tons of food grain and fodder stocks, milk and meat, potatoes, vegetables and other products obtained as a result of improving labor organization, introducing advanced technologies and efficiently coordinating all links of the agroindustrial complex.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA

PM171615 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Close Our Ranks Still Further"]

[Text] Today Moscow is accompanying Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, true continuer of Lenin's great cause, ardent patriot, outstanding revolutionary and fighter for peace and communism and major politician and statesman of today, on his last journey. Communists, all Soviet people, our comrades in arms in struggle and friends throughout the world bow their heads to his bright memory.

The severity of the loss for the party, the country and each Soviet person is great. The great achievements in our country's life and the successes in the development of the Soviet state's economy, science and culture and in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security are directly and indissolubly linked with the name and tireless activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the post of leader of our party and state. There is no sphere of our life in which the fruitful and inspiring influence of the Leninist norms of party and state life are not felt, and Leonid Ilich paid paramount attention to the consistent assertion of these norms. His was an outstanding role in formulating and implementing the party's economic, and sociopolitical strategy at the state of developed socialism, in defining and implementing the course toward boosting the people's well-being and in further strengthening our country's economic and defense might.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's services in shaping and pursuing our party's policy in the international arena -- the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament, a decisive rebuff to imperialism's aggressive intrigues and averting nuclear catastrophe -- were tremendous. His contribution to rallying the world socialist community and to developing the international communist movement was great. His name has gone down in history and in the hearts of millions of ordinary people of the planet as the name of an outstanding fighter for peace and friendship among peoples.

The meetings of mourning which have been attended by many throughout the country, the profound condolences which are being received by the CPSU Central Committee from republics, krays and oblasts, from party, soviet, economic and public organizations and labor collectives and the working people's letters being received by newspaper editorial offices are evidence of the nationwide grief and the irreplaceable nature of the loss. At the same time, the same thought reappears in all these stirring human documents: The days of grief fill the heart with sadness, however, they do not weaken but rather strengthen the will and striving of Communists and of all Soviet people to implement Lenin's cause, to which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted all his strength.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address and the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum precisely and clearly say that the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, elaborated under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will continue to be pursued consistently and purposefully.

Stating this from the plenum's platform, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, unanimously elected general secretary of the party Central Committee, stressed that this is our prime duty. And this will be our best tribute to the bright memory of our departed leader.

Each Communist and each Soviet person understands and accepts this as his prime duty too. Soviet people know well that the banner of Lenin, the banner of October, under which world historic victories have been won, is in reliable hands, and they declare their determination to struggle still more actively to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

This determination is expressed in specific deeds and new achievements aimed at successfully completing the plan for the second year and the 5-year plan as a whole and at fulfilling socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This was mentioned at the meetings of mourning by Minsk tractor builders, Tyumen drillers, Moscow clothing workers and Dneprodzerzhinsk steelworkers. Similar reports are being received from labor collectives in all corners of the country. Each Communist and each worker of our country is called upon to display a high degree of responsibility, awareness and organization and to do his utmost in his post for the good of the Soviet people, the strengthening of peace and the triumph of communism.

The socioeconomic program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress is at the focus of attention of the party and people. Its fulfillment is the guarantee of further boosting Soviet people's well-being and strengthening the motherland's might and defense capability. The party and motherland have entrusted workers, engineers, technicians, scientists, economic leaders and all workers in socialist industry and science with the implementation of the main program guideline of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- the economy must be economical. This requires persistent and purposeful work in retooling the industrial and agrarian sectors, improving management, improving labor organization and increasing labor productivity.

Here there is broad scope for the innovation, creativity, initiative and bold decisions which Leonid Ilich valued highly in people and supported to the utmost. Here is an important rallying point for the efforts of party committees and organizations, which are called on to pool and mobilize the efforts of labor collectives for the successful fulfillemnt of plans and socialist pledges.

In these sorrowful days the inviolable unity of the party and people has been manifested with special force. In bidding farewell today to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Soviet people are rallying still more closely around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee. The working people of the land of the soviets will ensure the fulfillment of plans of communist building and the further flourishing of our socialist motherland through their selfless creative labor under the leadership of the party.

In their appeal to the Communist Party and the Soviet people the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that Communists and all Soviet people will display high consciousness and organization and will ensure by their selfless creative labor under the Leninist party's leadership the fulfillment of the plans for communist building and the further flowering of our socialist motherland.

Our motherland's capital is receiving reports from all over which inspire firm confidence; that is how it will be!

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM171337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Banner of Leninism"]

[Text] Our country is bidding farewell with profound grief to its loyal son -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The attention of Soviet people and the whole of mankind is centered on the report on the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers appeal to the Communist Party and the Soviet people. Our country's working people are rallying even more closely around the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and its leading nucleus which took shape under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's favorable influence.

The Leninist party's prestige among the masses is great and unshakable. Its selfless service to the people during the years of peaceful creative labor and the severe trials of war have convincingly proved that the party has no other interests and no loftier objective than the people's well-being. It is precisely this supremely lofty and supremely human objective that binds the party to the people and unites it with all Soviet people with strong and unbreakable threads. All our enormous and indisputable achievements in building a communist society are inseparable from the CPSU's titanic revolutionary transformation activity. Its leading and directing role, sealed in law in the USSR Constitution, is being manifested increasingly fully in our day, during the period of mature socialism.

The Soviet people see the Communist Party as their tested collective leader [vozhd] and wise leader [rukovoditel] and organizer. The unshakable unity of the party and people was and remains the source of Soviet society's uncrushable strength. The CPSU sacredly cherishes the working people's trust and is constantly strengthening its ties with the masses. Soviet people have been convinced in practice that, despite any turn of events and any ordeals, the party remains equal to its historic mission.

Soviet people adopted the program for the country's economic and social development at the present stage elaborated by the 23d through 26th CPSU congresses as their own dear and vital cause. Leninist principles concerning the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state refracted through the prism of the new historical opportunities and new historical tasks received full and scientifically substantiated embodiment in the congress documents.

The 26th CPSU Congress was a most important milestone in the life of Soviet society. Its decisions were centered on the working person and his needs and requirements. The congress opened up new horizons for developed socialist society, showed the ways to realize its powerful economic, scientific, technical and spiritual potential and provided the party and people with a specific and clear program of activity not only for the 11th 5-Year Plan but also for the period through 1990. All our present-day life is being lived under the favorable influence of its decisions.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary November (1982) plenum that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life was cut short when his thoughts and efforts were devoted to resolving the major tasks concerned with the country's economic, social and cultural development set by the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. It is our paramount duty to fulfill these tasks and consistently implement the domestic and foreign policy course of our party and state formulated under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's leadership.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum unanimously elected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our reference points, it was noted, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, are and will remain the people's well-being and the preservation of peace on earth.

Soviet people have a detailed and scientifically substantiated socioeconomic program. The economy must be economical -- that is the party's key strategic guideline. And that means technically reequipping the industrial and agrarian sectors of the national economy, improving management, improving labor organization and raising labor productivity. Our state's economy will develop steadily and the people's prosperity will rise on this basis. The country's defense capability will also rise on this same basis.

The completion of the transfer of the economy onto an intensive development footing is the key question of the development of the entire national economy. The growth of production efficiency insistently requires improvements in methods for extracting and utilizing natural resources and savings of raw material, fuel and energy. Urban and rural working people now regard economy and thrift not only as a most important economic matter but also as the moral duty of every Soviet person.

The Peace Program for the Eighties formulated by the party and the Soviet state meets our people's aspirations and the aspirations of peoples throughout the world. Detente, disarmament, the overcoming of conflict situations, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war -- these are the tasks advanced by our party and state for safeguarding stable peace.

At the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed that we have a strength which has helped and does help us in the most difficult moments and which enables us to resolve the most complex tasks. This strength is the unity of the party's ranks; this strength is the party's collective wisdom and collective leadership; this strength is the unity of the party and people.

The mass rallies and meetings of working people held in the cities and villages of the land of the soviets have vividly demonstrated Soviet people's boundless devotion to the radiant communist ideals. Our heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia believe in the party and its collective reason and will and wholeheartedly support its domestic and foreign policy. Soviet people know well that the banner of Lenin, the banner of October, beneath which world historic victories have been won, is in reliable hands.

Soviet people's high awareness and organization, their selfless creative labor and the unbreakable unity of the party and people constitute a reliable guarantee of new successes for us in communist building and of the further flourishing of our socialist motherland.

SUPPORT FOR ANDROPOV, BREZHNEV 'PATH' PLEDGED

LD171552 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Academician Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is taking part in our program:

Mourning meetings have been taking place recently at the Academy of Sciences, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, and at its institutes and other establishments. Collectives solemnly pledged to work still more persistently and more efficiently in order to resolve problems facing science: The problems of raising the scientific-technological progress, the health of people, and of raising agricultural productivity, all of which are necessary for the further development of our socialist society.

Members of staff of the Academy of Sciences have expressed their firm conviction that together with the entire Soviet people, and under the leadership of our own Communist Party, its Central Committee and Politburo, headed by Yuriy Andropov, we will continue to score one success after another, we will continue to progress along the path which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev guided us.

WORLD REACTION TO ANDROPOV STATEMENTS VIEWED

LD171404 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Statesmen and the media in many countries have been lively commenting on the decisions of the special full-scale meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and on the speech by the party's general secretary, Yuriy Andropov. Attention is being focused on the continuity of Soviet foreign policy stated explicitly at the present stage in documents of the congresses of the CPSU. Not preparations for war threatening humanity with nuclear disaster but consolidation of peace -- that is the strategy of the CPSU and government in international affairs. That is why various countries have enthusiastically welcomed the resolve voiced by the party's general secretary, Yuriy Andropov, to firmly and consistently pursue this line. Leaders and the press in the socialist countries emphasize the importance of the Soviet leadership's intention to purposefully strengthen the socialist community. It has been noted that the socialist nations hold identical views on all major international problems. Stressing this, the Vietnamese prime minister, Pham Van Dong, has said that it is a duty and a matter of conscience for the socialist countries to promote friendship and revolutionary solidarity with the Soviet Union.

The countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression have been speaking highly of the Soviet Union's loyalty to the cause of people's struggle for national independence. The results of Yuriy Andropov's talk with the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, are regarded as a confirmation of a policy of peaceful coexistence. The two leaders reiterated their intention to promote Soviet-Indian cooperation in all fields for peace and international security. A Colombian writer, (Manuel Sapeda Vargas), describes the CPSU's activity as a source of inspiration for the nations fighting for social progress and independence.

Special note is being made of the firm conviction of the Soviet leadership that there is a need to combine in its policy utmost vigilance with persistent efforts for peace and relaxation. Reporting Yuriy Andropov's meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Western news media underscore the readiness voiced by the Soviet leader to build relations with the United States on a basis of complete equality, noninterference and mutual respect, in the interests of both nations and a better political climate in the world. Progressive politicians in the West have been calling on their governments to respond positively to the Soviet proposals for honest, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. The determination of the Soviet leadership to build up the country's economic and defense potential, and to be always prepared to crush any attempt at aggression, is viewed as a stern warning to military adventurists. The banner of Lenin with the words "Peace, Freedom and Socialism" inscribed on it is in reliable hands. That is the main idea keynoting statements by many foreign leaders.

WRITERS UNION DISCUSSES WORK OF JOURNALS

PM151043 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 3 November publishes on page 1 a 300-word unattributed information report on the 27 October USSR Writers Union Board plenum which discussed "the tasks of writers' organizations and the literary press in the light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On the Creative Ties of Literary-Artistic Journals With the Practice of Communist Building.'" Page 2 carries an abridged, 3,700-word account of the report delivered at the plenum by Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board. His report included the following passages:

"One encounters works in journals whose authors make superficial, one-sided and unilateral judgments on events which occupy a very prominent place in society. Sometimes such a lighweight approach to serious problems leads to artistic and ideological blunders and gives rise to just public complaints. "journal editorial boards must work more carefully on the preparation of manuscripts for the press. Organization and exactingness must be enhanced in every editorial board, and the climate of intolerance toward particular ideological blunders and semantic sloppiness and carelessness must be strengthened. Editorial boards should pay attention to enhancing the social passion of every item and wage a consistent struggle against motifs of abstract 'general' conscience and against uninspired objectivism, apoliticalness and consumerist mentality."

"During these October days literature and the entire Soviet public have celebrated the 50th anniversary of the publication of M. Sholokhov's novel 'Virgin Soil Upturned.' Against the background of 'Virgin Soil Upturned' and other excellent works of literature on collectivization one sees particularly clearly the muddle in interpreting its role and significance which sometimes manifests itself in certain authors. The party once rightly evaluated collectivization as an event equal to a social revolution. That thesis has been justified by the entire history of the Soviet state. This should be remembered by certain 'carpers' at collectivization who resemble luckless travelers who cannot see the wood for the trees."

Pages 2 and 3 carry a 5,000-word report compiled by A. Laskina and S. Taroshchina on the speeches delivered at the plenum. It also notes that the plenum "adopted a resolution which speaks, in particular, of the need to continue to consider the consistent and tireless struggle for high ideological and artistic quality of works published as the most important task of writers' organizations and editorial boards, the need to be guided unswervingly by the principles of Leninist party-mindedness and by the popular spirit of our literature -- the literature of socialist realism -- and the need to strengthen offensiveness and consistency in the struggle against alien ideology."

PRAVDA ON CONSUMER GOODS SUPPLY, DEMAND

PM161319 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 October in the Second Edition carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article entitled "No Two Goods Are the Same" by V. Vyshku, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, on ways of balancing supply and demand in the consumer sphere. The production, marketing and consumer service sectors are criticized for basing their programs mainly on existing production and raw material limitations rather than systematically canvassing and studying changing patterns of consumer demand. Existing procedures are described as "intuitive" and "sporadic."

Among other remedies suggested for alleviating the problems in this sphere are: Improving commercial relations between the retail, wholesale and supply sectors and reducing the time taken for goods to move from the sphere of circulation to the customer.

SHEVARDNADZE READS CPSU GREETING TO WORKERS

LD180000 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated the agricultural workers of the Georgian SSR and all workers of the republic's agroindustrial complex, who exceeded the plan for state sales of grain, and socialist pledges for deliveries of leaf tea. In Tbilisi today a meeting of representatives of labor collectives of Georgia was held.

The text of the greeting was read by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

[Begin Shevardnadze recording] We were all profoundly gladdened by the cordial congratulations from the Leninist Central Committee of our party. It is especially significant that they came on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the holiday of the internationalist unity and friendship of the Soviet peoples. Today we honor our tireless agricultural workers who have brought joy to the homeland with their big crops of tea and cereals. A record quantity of raw material has been gathered and processed: more than 535,000 tons of leaf tea, which is 45,000 tons more than pledged in socialist commitments. This is the first time such a quantity of high-grade leaf tea has been gathered in the republic. It is the result of persistent, selfless labor of the heroes of the tea plantations, specialists and managers of farms and enterprises. This victory becomes particularly significant and especially important if we remember how hard and difficult it was, how much strength and energy it required.

Today, on behalf of the Communists, on behalf of all agricultural workers of the republic, we declare that the plan will be, will definitely be fulfilled, that the Georgian Republic will achieve a steep rise in agricultural production and will implement the Food Program.

Communists of Georgia, all working people of the republic, and all our party, our country, express unanimous, universal, all-national approval for the decisions of the special November plenum of the Central Committee which unanimously elected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of our Leninist party. [end recording]

PUBLICATION OF KUNAYEV BOOK ON KAZAKHSTAN NOTED

LD171436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] A book by Comrade Kunayev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, entitled "Soviet Kazakhstan" has been published. It describes the mission and part played by Soviet Kazakhstan in the comity of the fraternal republics, talks about the heroic path of the Kazakh people and the working people in the republic under the leadership of the Communist Party. Vivid facts, eloquent figures and examples bear witness to the fact that Soviet Kazakhstan has entered a qualitatively new period of development whose landmarks are clearly defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The book was published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

PRAVDA REPORTS 10-MONTH ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

OW180526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition"]

[Text] The preparations for the Great October holiday were a shock stage in the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in the country's labor collectives. The oilmen of West Siberia reported that they had scaled an outstanding height -- they have begun extracting 1 million tons of raw material every 24 hours. The miners of the Vorlinskiy opencut pit, the youngest in the Karagandaugol association, shipped to consumers their 1-millionth ton of above-plan coal since the beginning of the 5-year plan.

The efforts of the country's millions of working people are embodied in the results of the 10 months' work, which were summed up at the USSR Central Statistical Administration the other day. The January-October plan was fulfilled 101 percent in terms of the sale of industrial output. All the union republics and industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy coped with the 10-month targets.

Production in industry increased by 2.7 percent. Labor productivity increased by 2 percent, and this accounted for 74 percent of the increase in industrial output.

The highest growth rates compared with the first 10 months of last year were achieved by production collectives in chemical and petroleum machine building, the machine tool and tool building industry, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, the gas industry, instrument making, automation equipment and control systems and a number of other sectors. The January-October plans for gas extraction and the production of motor vehicle tires, instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, electric locomotives, grain combines and beet-harvesting machines, linen textiles, commodity edible fish products and many consumer goods were overfulfilled. The plan and the additional target for gas extraction were fulfilled.

The experience of the best collectives shows that by mobilizing reserves and making extensive use of the achievements of leading workers, difficulties can be successfully overcome and the projected plans and pledges can be fulfilled. There are masters of skills in every sector -- this was confirmed yet again by the names of the new winners of the USSR State Prize for outstanding achievements in labor made public just before the October anniversary. Their example is particularly important for the laggards; by relying on it they can do a considerable amount to make up for their shortfall before the end of the year. In the first 10 months, lags were allowed to occur in the extraction of iron ore and the production of pig iron, steel, finished rolled ferrous metal products, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, freight cars, paper and cardboard, cement, woolen textiles and certain other types of output.

Now, late in the year, the fulfillment of targets and contract commitments relating to deliveries assumes special importance. Indiscipline on the part of one supplier can cause hitches in the work of a whole series of collectives. L. Popov writes to the editorial board about this, for instance, and reports that the Orel steel rolling mill is systematically failing to make deliveries to Maykop's Stankonormal plant.

"As a worker in the supply department," the letterwriter says, "I am sometimes ashamed to look people in the eye; After all, there is very little time left until the end of the year and everyone wants our enterprise to fulfill the plan." The concern is justified! Today every economic leader and every specialist and worker must ask themselves: Have I done everything to cope with the plan and the pledges adopted for the second year of the 5-year plan? Our common success depends on each person's contribution.

It is late fall, but the harvest campaign continues for the cotton, corn and sugar beet growers. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes, along with the partners in the agroindustrial complex, have begun summing up the results of the agricultural year. The rural working people of a number of union republics, the grain growers of Kustanay and Aktyubinsk Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray and the rice growers of Kzyl-Orda Oblast have honorably fulfilled their socialist pledges. Revealing reserves, farms are carefully studying the practice of the leading workers and the new USSR state prize winners. It is important now not only to generalize experience but also to reveal the reasons for some farms' lag and to determine measures to improve work.

The time has come to get right down to equipment repairs. Having completed the harvesting and the other field work, the machine operators of Estonia and Bryansk, Poltava and Tashkent Oblasts were recently the initiators of all-union competition for the timely and good-quality preparation of the machine and tractor pool for the spring field work. The initiators have set specific objectives. The Bryansk Oblast repair workers decided to repair all the soil cultivation and sowing equipment and two-thirds of the grain-harvesting combines by the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Estonian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture has pledged to ensure the on-schedule delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of sets of spare parts, units and assemblies for complex machines. The Poltava Oblast workers intend to recondition worn-out parts worth R1.7 million, 6 percent more than last year. Tashkent Oblast's rural vocational and technical schools and training combines will train 6,940 machine operators.

The initiative is meeting with widespread support in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, Belorussia and other republics. However, a smooth rhythm of work is still not being ensured everywhere in enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and in farm workshops. Thus trucks and tractor trailers are being repaired rather more slowly this year in Georgia and Kirghizia than they were last year. The pace of the repair of heavy-duty pump units is lower than last year in Tajikistan. The formation of rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations is now underway, and the new organs must focus their attention on the preparations for the spring.

How are the livestock raisers fulfilling their pledges? By 1 November 1,662,000 more tons of milk and almost 1 billion more eggs had been procured in the country than were procured in the same period last year. At the same time state purchases of livestock and poultry, and also milk on the farms of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Latvia and Estonia decreased.

The primary task of livestock raisers today is to move the livestock into the stalls in a timely fashion. There are many examples of a thrifty approach. The Kalinin Kolkhoz in Pervomayskiy Rayon, Kharkov Oblast, has reconstructed for the winter a livestock unit that will house 1,200 cows. All the processes in the unit are mechanized and each milkmaid now serves 50 cows -- twice as many as before. Since the beginning of the year 360 tons of above-plan output have been sold to the state. It is an example worth copying.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES LENGTH OF WORKING WEEK

PM180915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[A. Kolesnichenko article: "Won by October: On the 65th Anniversary of the Decree on the 8-Hour Working Day"]

[Excerpts] The 8-hour working day was one of the October Revolution's first gains. On 11 November 1917, on the fifth day of Soviet power, the Soviet of the People's Commissars adopted a decree introducing the 8-hour working day. An important demand in the Bolsheviks' program had been implemented.

For the first time in mankind's history the state had resolved a fundamental question affecting the vital interests of all the working people in their favor. It resolved this question with no conditions or reservations of any kind, with genuine concern for the working person -- the nation's hope, buttress and valuable asset. Nor could it be otherwise; the state itself had then become a worker-peasant state. Practice has convincingly confirmed the idea of classical Marxists: No lasting improvement in the working class's situation can be achieved for it by others; the working class itself must achieve such improvements.

The fierce struggle to establish a fixed working day has a long history. It began when hired workers first appeared in the historical arena. Unlimited, shameless exploitation of the working class accompanied the emergence and development of large-scale industry. Not only men, but women and children fell into the trap of the 12-13-hour working day.

As the workers' movement matured and gained strength, the demand for a cut in the working day spread. In 1866 the demand for an 8-hour working day was put forward at the workers' congress in America and at the congress of the first international at K. Marx's suggestion.

The October Revolution not only implemented this demand, it struck a crushing blow against the capitalist's uncontrolled, unlimited "right" to exploit the worker. Under pressure from the revolutionary movement, in 1919, representatives of the capitalist countries were forced to conclude an international agreement in Washington on the introduction of the 8-hour working day. Although the agreement was not ratified by many bourgeois states -- and where it was adopted, it was often violated -- the very fact of this concession to the working people was an important milestone in the history of the working class's struggle for their rights.

The introduction of the 8-hour working day in our country had tremendous economic and social consequences. It created the necessary preconditions for the working people's all-around development and for improving their standard of professional qualifications. The reduction in working time promoted the development of production and the growth of the productivity of social labor. When the 8-hour working day was introduced Soviet Russia was far behind the leading capitalist countries in terms of the level and condition of its production forces. Enemies predicted failure for this act by the young state, since, they said, the necessary economic base for it had not been created. But the truth was on the side of the proletariat. This major social gain had a beneficial effect on the development of production forces, above all on the main production force in society -- man.

Under socialism, not only each working person, but society as a whole has a vital interest in reducing the total length of working time. On condition, of course, that the steady development of production and an improvement in the people's living standard are ensured.

In the course of building a new society in the USSR, the objective preconditions have been created for a further reduction in working hours. In the first 5-Year Plan a 7-hour working day was introduced. In the early thirties the country went over to a system of five working days, with the sixth day off. The tense international situation on the eve of World War II made it necessary to return temporarily to the 8-hour working day. Soviet people spared no effort and did not bother to keep a tally in their work during the Great Patriotic War and the years of national economic restoration.

Since the mid-fifties the working day in the USSR has again been reduced to 7 hours, and the transition was later carried out to a 5-day working week with 2 days off.

In regulating working hours a wide range of economic and social conditions are taken into account. The heavier and more intensive the work, for instance, the shorter the working hours. A reduced working day has also been laid down for adolescents up to the age of 18.

The average set duration of the working week for adult industrial workers now totals 40.6 hours. In the years of Soviet power the available work time per week has been reduced by 18 hours, and for the national economy as a whole (taking account of the reduced working day for a number of categories of workers) is equal to 39.4 hours.

The Soviet state has introduced paid leave for all working people. The average leave now laid down for adult workers and employees is approximately 22 working days, while for more than 43 percent of them it is 24 days or more. Workers and employees under 18 have annual leave of 1 calendar month. As is known, in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions from 1 November 1982 in a number of parts of the country women with children under 1 year received partially paid leave. That is further evidence of concern for people and for the younger generation.

When the working day is reduced, it is primarily an economic problem that arises: How can the volume of production be not only preserved, but increased given the reduction in the working hours available? There is only one way of resolving this task: increasing labor productivity, making better use of every minute of working time and applying the results of technical progress more widely in production. The rational utilization of free time also helps here.

The CPSU's economic policy throughout the Soviet state's history has been aimed at a steady increase in labor productivity in order to further develop the socialist economy and improve the well-being of all working people.

The time which has elapsed since the introduction of the 8-hour working day in the USSR convincingly indicates the correctness and wisdom of the Communist Party's general economic policy line.

BRIEFS

TAJIK MACHINERY EXPORTS -- The machinery factory in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajik SSR, has recently exported a number of threading machines and automatic components for textile factories in Hungary and the MPR. Since the beginning of the current year, the products of the factory have been exported to textile factories of eight countries in Asia and Europe. Apart from this, Tajik machinery workers are also exporting their products to India, Vietnam and Angola. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Nov 82 GF]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-17 NOV REPORTED

LD180246 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-17 Nov. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 November

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Turkmenistan have fulfilled the plan for sales to the state of the most valuable, thin-fiber varieties of cotton. Farm workers of Ashkhabad Oblast are in the forefront of competition to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR in a worthy fashion. To date, farms in the republic have procured a total of over 1.1 million tons of raw cotton. Harvesting is being carried out under difficult weather conditions; there has been heavy rainfall. The drying departments of cotton gin factories are woking at full capacity. (0900 GMT)

In Penza Oblast grain farmers of Kolyshleyskiy Rayon have become the first to complete the preparation of grain crop seeds for next spring. All the farms in the oblast have adopted a course toward introducing new improved varieties, including the spring wheat varieties (Kutulukskaya), (Provsemironovskaya) and (Adios Gorizont), which have proven themselves to be well suited to local conditions. (1600 GMT)

16 November

Agricultural workers of Georgia have exceeded the plan for the sale of grain crops to the state. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered 151,000 tons of grain crops. (1100 GMT)

The deputy chief of the Krasnodar Kray Agricultural Directorate reports harvesting of corn for grain is still continuing, but rice harvesting has been completed. The total grain crops harvest in kray, carried out on an area of more than 2.3 million hectares amounts to 8 million tons, which is more than last year. The grain crop yield is expected to be around 33.8 quintals per hectare. Kuban corn growers have excelled themselves this year; they have delivered 780,000 tons of grain crops to storehouses and produced 280,000 tons of good quality seeds. Overall in Krasnodar Kray, corn growers have achieved a yield of over 50 quintals per hectare on an area of 60,000 hectares. Although there has been no rain for 10 days now, winter crops are being tended and are progressing well. A good wheat harvest is expected next year. A Baku correspondent reports that Azerbaijan farmers are completing harvest work in exceptionally bad weather, with heavy rain causing much damage. Harvesting of corn for grain is continuing and winter crop sowing is in full swing. (1800 GMT)

17 November

The wintering of stock is going well in the Ukraine, with more coarse fodder laid in than last year. The plan for laying in silage and ready compound silage has been overfulfilled.

Last year 15.8 quintals of fodder units per head of cattle was laid in, this year 18.2 quintals has been laid in the republic, and over two tons of compound feed per (?calf). In one season, facilities for the storage of 1 million tons of silage and haylage have been built in Kirovograd Oblast. In the Ukraine about 85 percent of silage and haylage is today stored in such facilities. There are in operation 9,000 feed preparation plants, over 11,000 compound feed plants and 12,500 feeding platforms. Cadres need to be well trained to cope with the responsible work of wintering animals; specialist schools exist in the republic. This October the milk and meat yield has been 8-9 percent higher than last October. (0545 GMT)

The farmers of Lipetsk Oblast have fulfilled the plan for the sale to the state of grain crops, potatoes and vegetables. 652,000 tons of grain crops, 171,000 tons of potatoes and 58,000 tons of vegetables have reached the state procurement points and processing enterprises from the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The oblast's farms have provided themselves with seeds for grain crops for the 1983 spring sowing. (1200 GMT)

PRAVDA WRITES ON SOIL EROSION PROBLEMS

PM151601 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 November in the Second Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Man and Nature" a 1,400-word article by Prof A. Vostryakov, Docent V. Zayonts and candidate of geological and mineralogical sciences F. Kovalskiy entitled "Gully on the Threshold." The article addresses the problem of erosion with particular reference to the lower Volga Region -- erosion by rain, thawing snow, wind and waves. It points out that this is largely a man-made problem arising from bad farming methods and other badly managed economic activities and that it has reached serious proportions; for example, there are more than 30,000 km of gullies resulting from soil erosion in Saratovskaya Oblast alone. The article calls for the USSR Ministry of Geology to reassume its old function of investigating the state of soil erosion and taking measures to prevent it and to work in close cooperation with other ministries and departments, as well as establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- To date, a total of 1,000,115 tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's procurement points, which constitutes 91.43 percent of the annual cotton production plan. A total of 635,753 tons of this quantity have been collected by cotton harvesting machines. Ashkhabad, which is leading in the republic's socialist emulation, has fulfilled 101.2 percent of its plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 17 Nov 82 GF]

UZBEK COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, the republic's cottongrowers collected 22,602 tons tons of cotton, which constitutes 0.38 percent of the annual plan. To date, a total of 5,574,970 tons of cotton has been delivered to the republic's procurement points, a figure which represents 96.35 percent of the seasonal cotton production plan. The cotton harvest situation in the republic's oblasts is as follows: Tashkent Oblast has fulfilled 109.13 percent of its annual cotton production plan; Karakalpak Autonomous Republic, 103.9 percent; Khorezm Oblast, 107.16 percent; Bukhara Oblast, 104 percent; Novoy Oblast, 101.18 percent; Surkhan-darya Oblast, 95.14 percent: Fergana Oblast, 93.55 percent; Samarkand, 95.16 percent; Kashka-darya Oblast, 91.25 percent; Andizhan Oblast, 91.22 percent; Dzhizak Oblast, (?90.58) percent; Syr-darya Oblast, 90.19 percent and Namangan Oblast, 88.91 percent. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 17 Nov 82 GF]

SALYUT STATION LAUNCHES ISKRA-3 SATELLITE

Second Launched

LD181126 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev launched a satellite Iskra-3 today. The satellite is meant to secure long-distance radio communications. This is the second satellite placed in orbit by the crew of the Salyut station. The first one was launched in the first days of their flight. Berezevoy and Lebedev have been in orbit for more than half a year now, which is the longest ever space mission.

Specifics Given

LD181346 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- A small artificial satellite of the earth, the Iskra-2, was separated from the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress-16 orbital complex manned by Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev today and put out into space to carry on experiments in the field of amateur radio communications started by the satellites Iskra and Iskra-2. Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev prepared the satellite for launching, checked the functioning of its systems and injected the satellite into open space through the air-lock chamber at a designated time.

The satellite continues its flight along an orbit with the following parameters: the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 365 kilometres, the minimum distance -- 350 km, orbital inclination -- 51.6 degrees, and period of revolution around the earth -- 91.5 minutes.

The satellite carries a relay to conduct experiments in the field of amateur radio communications, a storage device, a command radio line, a power supply system and a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth scientific and technical information and data on the functioning of the apparatus. The Iskra-3 satellite has been created by the student design bureau of the Moscow Aviation Institute together with young scientists and amateur wireless operators of the country. Student receiving-and-command stations in Moscow and Kaluga are exercising control of the satellite, and are receiving and processing the incoming information.

According to telemetric data, the onboard systems of the satellite are functioning normally.

PHYSICIST ON QUEST FOR ALIEN CIVILIZATIONS

PM171357 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 30 October carries on page 4 a 1,800-word unnamed APN correspondent interview with V. Troitskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the Radiophysical Scientific Research Institute, on Soviet efforts to find evidence of extraterrestrial civilizations. Troitskiy talks about the "fiendishly difficult" problem of searching space for signals from extraterrestrial civilizations and says that our civilization is the only one in the universe. He says that current efforts to tune into space signals are still "very crude" and lays great emphasis on the need for vast amounts of energy to transmit signals over interstellar distances: The signals reaching earth may be too weak for our radiotelescopes. Troitskiy stresses the great potential of large radiotelescopes. He goes on to say that an antenna "more appropriate for our needs" will be commissioned in the next 1.5-2 years. As before, it will also be possible to tell from which part of the sky an interesting signal is coming.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA URGES INCREASED COMBAT READINESS

OW180146 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The unity and monolithic cohesion of the Soviet people around the CPSU and its Leninst Central Committee and the wholehearted desire of millions of Soviet people to implement the party's plans and the decisions of its 26th congress and to devote all their strength to further reinforcing the socialist motherland's economic and defense might were displayed with great force during the days when the country and our entire people were paying their last respects to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

To do in their posts and in their lives as much as possible for the good of the Soviet people, for the motherland and for the triumph of communism -- that is the thought with which the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces are living, working and performing their honorable service. Wholeheartedly and unanimously approving the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and the party's domestic and foreign policy, they are focusing their efforts on resolving the complex and responsible tasks that the party has set them in ensuring the reliable security of the motherland and are devoting all their strength and energy to martial labor and to fulfilling their lofty constitutional duty to the people -- to reliably defend the socialist homeland and to maintain constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff for any aggressors.

The present complex international situation obliges us to maintain constant combat readiness. Imperialist forces are trying to push the peoples onto the path of enmity and military confrontation. Seeking to place a barrier in the way of the world revolutionary process, they have mounted a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism and have increased their war preparations to an unprecedented level of intensity. The practical preparations for the deployment of the American medium-range nuclear weapons in the West European NATO countries represent a great danger to peace-loving forces. Under these conditions it would be an unforgivable mistake to underestimate the real danger emanating from imperialism.

Our country is a peace-loving power. The Soviet people need lasting, reliable peace in order to resolve their great creative tasks. But we are well aware, it was noted at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, that you cannot obtain peace from the imperialists by asking. "It can be upheld," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "only by relying on the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces." Guided by the Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland, our party and its Central Committee display constant concern for maintaining the country's defense capability at the level of the present-day demands. "We will do everything necessary," the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers' appeal to the Communist Party and the Soviet people says, "to ensure that lovers of military adventures do not take the Soviet country unawares and that the potential aggressor knows that a crushing retaliatory strike inevitably awaits him."

Combat readiness is a broad, sweeping, multifaceted concept. Its main components are the level of manning and of technical equipment in the Army and Navy, their level of preparedness [podgotovlennost] for resolving complex and diverse tasks, the combat coordination of units, ships and formations, the moral and political and combat qualities of personnel and the organizational capabilities of commanders, staffs and political workers and their ability to implement firm, continuous control of the troops.

A most important demand relating to combat readiness is that it must be constantly heightened and tirelessly improved and must match up to the growing demands and the latest achievements of military science and military art.

In order to achieve such a level of combat readiness, persistent, insistent everyday work by commanders, political organs, staffs, all officers and all personnel is necessary. Work geared to the profound study of complex modern equipment and weapons, to mastering methods of their combat use, to improving field, flying and naval skill and to further developing tactics and operational skill is needed.

Another training year has ended in the Army and the Navy, in units and on ships. Its results show that personnel have taken yet another step forward in improving their combat skill and are worthily greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. But the time requires that we go further, achieve more in combat readiness and bring into play all available reserves in order to further improve the quality and efficiency of the armed forces' combat training. All the work to prepare for the new training year which is now being carried out among the troops and Navy forces must be geared to resolving these questions.

The role of officer cadres in strengthening combat readiness is great. Officers are the foundation, the backbone of our armed forces. The combat readiness and combat capability of units, ships and formations depend decisively on the level of their professional training and methodological skill and on their moral and political and business qualities. It is the officer's duty to show tireless concern for improving the quality and efficiency of training sessions, classes and exercises, intensifying the training process in every possible way and instilling in personnel the lofty moral and political and psychological qualities necessary for battle and for victory. To heighten combat readiness means for officers teaching troops what is necessary in war, rehearsing operations in complex conditions, persistently combating indulgence and oversimplification, heightening vigilance in every way and strengthening regulation order, discipline and organization.

Party political work has a most important role in strengthening and steadily heightening combat readiness. The militancy of party and Komsomol organizations must be increased. Communists and Komsomol members must be a reliable prop for commanders in resolving the set tasks, must set an example in service and must be the pace-setters in socialist competition.

Rallied closely around the party and its Leninist Central Committee, Soviet servicemen assure the motherland, the party and the Soviet people that they will continue to bear aloft their combat banners covered in the glory of victories, to piously fulfill Lenin's behests on heightening vigilance and combat readiness, to strengthen cohesion with their brothers in class and in spirit -- the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies -- and to fulfill with honor and dignity the task entrusted to them by the party and the people: To be the reliable guardian of the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and the bastion of world peace.

OFFICER CITES PREPAREDNESS OF MISSILE FORCES

OW180658 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Col Gen A. Melekhin, deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces: "Always on Guard"]

[Excerpts] Nowadays the Missile Forces have reached a qualitatively new level of development. They are equipped with the most sophisticated missile complexes with high tactical and technical specifications and field performance.

Our modern missiles are capable of swiftly and reliably delivering to the target nuclear charges with a colossal yield and of delivering unavoidable strikes against the enemy at whatever point on the globe he may be.

This year the traditional red-letter day for the Missile Forces and artillerymen is being celebrated in the atmosphere of the widespread socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation fo the USSR.

The struggle to implement the plans for communist building is proceeding in a complex international situation. Our country is pitting against imperialism's aggressive policy a policy of vigorously defending peace and strengthening international security. And this demands that a policy of curbing the forces of war and aggression be pursued increasingly persistently and that measures be taken to further strengthen the country's defense capability.

The Strategic Missile Forces personnel constantly maintain their combat tour of duty, during which the missile forces servicemen are continuously at their posts and are prepared to fulfill combat orders immediately. What is required of them is the utmost self-discipline, unremitting attention and the greatest vigilance.

Missile troops and artillerymen, like all armed forces servicemen, are always on the alert, realizing that in the present complex military-political situation there is no more important and honorable a task than to safeguard Soviet people's peaceful labor. They are prepared momentarily to go to the defense of their motherland's state interests and the cause of peace and socialism.

MILITARY INSTITUTE POLITICAL SECTION CHIEF DIES

PM161529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of "V.P. Rybnikov"]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Viktor Petrovich Rybnikov, chief of the Political Section of the USSR Defense Ministry Military Institute [presumably: of foreign languages], has died suddenly. A participant in the Great Patriotic War and a loyal son of the Soviet people who devoted his entire conscious life to selfless service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1947, has died.

V.P. Rybnikov was born on 29 October 1921 in the village of Bolshenapolovskiy in Rostov Oblast.

[Signed] A.A. Yepishev, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, B.P. Utkin, V.A. Goncharov, A.M. Zvartsev, M.T. Tankayev, V.I. Balakirev, V.D. Lukinykh, A.N. Agafonov, D.A. Volkogonov, V.P. Dorodnov, A.F. Shiryayev, B.A. Gevorgyan and B.N. Kozlov.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ORDER OF LENIN TO KAZAKOV

LD171026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of Lenin to Marshal of Artillery Konstantin Petrovich Kazakov for his services to the Soviet Army and on the occasion of his 80th birthday.